

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

CONGRESSMEN TELL OF CAMPAIGN COSTS IN STATEMENTS FILED

Thousands of Dollars Expended by Candidates for Renomination for the House of Representatives

MR. HEALD IN LEAD

Delaware Man Swears That He Spent the Sum of \$5560 to Make Sure His Seat at the Capitol

WASHINGTON—Statements showing the expenditure of thousands of dollars by congressmen in their efforts to capture renomination for reelection were made public today in accordance with the Rucker law.

Representative Heald of Delaware, according to these figures, spent more to obtain renomination than any other member of the House. He leads all others with a total of \$5560. The salary of a congressman is \$7500 a year.

Representative Thomas of Kentucky, presses Heald hard for first place in the list with a total of \$4301.80. Representative Daizell of Pennsylvania, who was defeated for renomination, spent \$3499.65. Representative Vare of Pennsylvania spent \$4226, and Representative Hobson of Alabama spent \$1050.

Mrs. Katherine Williamson, who was a candidate for Congress from a Colorado district, but was defeated in the primary, confesses to having expended \$30.

Representative Rucker of Missouri, author of the law, swears in a statement previous to the primary that he spent \$301.20 and \$30.40 afterward.

Candidates who spent over \$1000 are Representatives Richardson of Alabama, Oldfield of Arkansas, Frank Clark and J. E. O'Brien of Florida, McDerott of Illinois, Foss of Illinois, who spent \$1635; Pickett of Iowa, Rouse of Kentucky, who spent \$2150; Helm of Kentucky, \$1419.15; Walter Elder of Louisiana, \$1050; Parran of Maryland, \$2373; Charles E. Patton of Pennsylvania, \$1405; Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania, \$2153; Langham of Pennsylvania, \$1007.

Underwood of Alabama spent \$250, Speaker Champ Clark \$50, Minority Leader Mann \$227.04, and former Speaker Cannon \$197.10. W. B. McKinley certifies that he spent nothing. Henry and Buleon of Texas also spent nothing.

Ninety-three present members of the House certified that the primary campaigns cost them nothing. Of the 12 Indian representatives seven swear they spent nothing in the contest for renomination, one spent one cent and the largest amount was \$175 by W. E. Cox.

Theon E. Catlin of Missouri, who was expelled from the House, certified that he spent only \$10.

Three congressmen from Connecticut have filed their statements, declaring they spent nothing. The other two have not been heard from.

In statements filed with the clerk of the House today, covering their expenses in the recent election in Maine, Representative Hinds certifies to having spent \$1124.11 to be returned to Congress. The other statements are Representative McGillicuddy, \$375; Representative Gould, \$475, and Representative Guernsey, \$935.

FOUR WITNESSES IN DYNAMITE CASE

Four witnesses appeared before the grand jury investigating the Lawrence dynamite case today. They are James Donoghue, a writer, G. S. K. Gordon, contract labor agent for the immigration bureau, John and Max Sherman, proprietors of a private detective agency.

AUSTRIA APPOINTS MINISTER (By the United Press)

VIENNA, Austria—The Emperor today chose Konstantine Theodore Dumba, now minister to Sweden, to succeed Baron Hengelmuller as Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington.

GREATER TRADE WITH INDIA FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS IS URGED

Dr. Shiv Nath Kapoor, Banker Delegate to World Commerce Congress, Tells of Opportunities

DELAY IS OBSTACLE

Cost of Transshipment Declared to Be One Reason Why United States Does Not Sell More Goods There

It will pay American merchants to import goods from India, and there is a great field in that country for American manufactured products of all kinds, according to Dr. Shiv Nath Kapoor, banker, importer, advertising agent, agriculturist and delegate to the international congress of chambers of commerce in this city from Karachi City, India, who registered at the Hotel Victoria today.

The great obstacle to traffic between this country and India now is the delay in time of transit and the increased cost through the necessity of transhipment of goods: there is no direct service, Dr. Kapoor says.

The extensive interests of Dr. Kapoor take him into northern India, where, in the city of Multan, he lives a large part of the time, although his home city is Karachi, on the coast. Dr. Kapoor has traveled considerably, but this is the first time he has been in America. He says he thinks the customs regulations here are most strict.

"Machinery for manufacturing, chemicals, leather manufactures, paper and food stuffs are among some of the principal items of import into India," said Dr. Kapoor, "and rice, grain, wool, cotton, hides, bone and spices are chief factors of export."

"Although India is an agricultural country, the machinery which has been imported is not suited to the topography of the ground. The old fashioned tools are being used to a great extent. The land is largely irrigated, by digging wells and ditches and the machinery is not adapted to that work."

"In India we appreciate the high quality of American goods and we can import everything you manufacture. German goods are sold largely but they are cheap and many people prefer the better quality."

"India's largest trade is with Germany

(Continued on page four, column five)

Gloucester Resident Is Prominent in Plans to Entertain Delegates' Wives

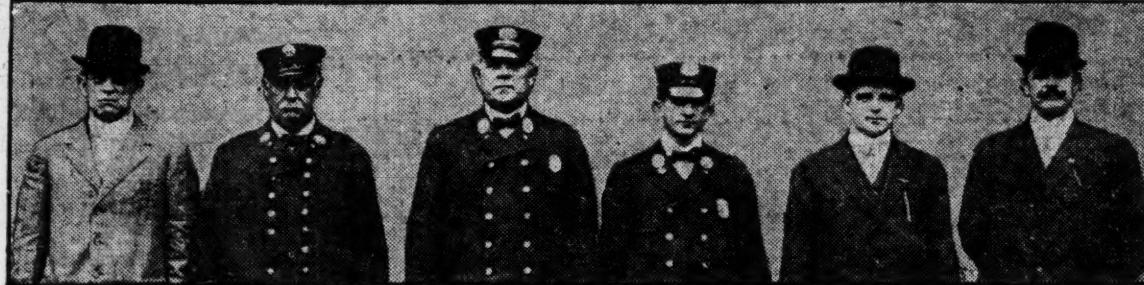


You have found that in the Monitor there is not one sentence that you are unwilling to read, that from first to last it is "clean journalism." Are you doing your part toward this means of giving children a liberal education and protecting them from what they should not read?

Mark this paragraph as your indorsement and "pass it along."

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....10 To Foreign Countries.....20

PLAN TO ENTERTAIN BAY STATE FIREMEN HERE



Left to right—District Fire Chief John O. Taber, Supt. Samuel Abbott, B. P. D., Capt. Edward J. Shallow, Lieut. Charles H. Cosgrove, James P. Maloney of fire headquarters and Lieut. John P. Lane, B. P. D.

Members of the Boston fire department and Boston protective department and Maj. Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, are arranging plans for entertainment of members of the Massachusetts State

firemen's Association at their thirty-third annual convention here Oct. 9, 10 and 11.

The program will include a fireboat drill, baseball games between visiting

teams and members of the Boston fire department and Boston protective department, fire tower drill and apparatus drill. Theater parties for the ladies and auto trips through the parks will be arranged.

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The program will include a fire

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GRIP OF RUSSIA ON AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE DESCRIBED BY VISITOR

In the following interview, referred to in a special cable to the Monitor, George Douglas Turner throws light on the position in Persia and describes the Russian grip on Azerbaijan province.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
 LONDON—The truth about the method employed by the Russian government in northern Persia is gradually coming out. It is only a short time ago since Professor Brown of Cambridge threw a considerable amount of light on the subject, and now there has just reached London from Teheran a gentleman, whose study of conditions on the spot, combined with his knowledge of Persian, has enabled him not only to throw fresh light on the subject, but to place the Russian actions of the past in a true perspective.

George Douglas Turner is an Englishman, who studied Persian at Lahore with a native from Ardebil, who had been compelled to take refuge in India. At the beginning of the present year the national secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in India, who was leaving to attend a missionary conference at Hamadan, in Persia, proposed to him that they should meet in that city and return together to India by way of Baghdad.

Later on, this gentleman wrote to Mr. Turner to inform him that it would be impossible for him to make the journey and to ask him if he would consent to represent the International Young Men's Christian Association committee at the conference in Hamadan.

Mr. Turner was glad of the opportunity of doing this, and, on July 1 left London for Moscow, whence to proceed to Baku, on the Russian shores of the Caspian. From Baku he traveled by boat to Enzeli, and from thence to Resht, and so on to Teheran, and finally to Hamadan.

First Impression Good

The early part of his journey, Mr. Turner explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whom he kindly welcomed at his hotel in London, filled him with gratitude than otherwise to the Russians. The mere fact that there were roads of a sort, and that there were Cossack patrols upon the roads to restrain the natural instincts of the tribes, for loot, was itself something to be thankful for. It was only later, after leaving Hamadan, when he found his way to the province of Azerbaijan, that he began to realize what the Russian incursion into Persia meant.

After leaving Hamadan, Mr. Turner traveled by way of Kasvin back to Enzeli, and then again to Baku, intending to find his way to Constantinople. On reaching Tiflis, however, certain friends proposed that he should visit Tabriz. He seized the opportunity of doing this, and made his way from Tiflis, through Julfa, to that town.

In Azerbaijan Mr. Turner discovered what Russian occupation really meant. The roads were Russian made, the motor service Russian, the business in the bazaars conducted in Russian money. In a Persian province, it was difficult to

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Greyhound."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Third Degree."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
KEITH'S—"Vanderbilts."
MAGNUM—"The Million."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"The Man From Home."
SHUBERT—"A Merry on the Wheel."
ST. JAMES—"This."
TREMONT—"The Women Haters Club."

NEW YORK
 BELASCO—"The Concert."
 ASINO—"The Merry Countess."
 COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
 DALTON—"Dividing America."
 DRAKE—"John Drew."
 ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
 FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
 FAY—"The Girl in '60."
 GOLD—"The Rose Maid."
 HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vanderbilts."
 HARRIS—"The Model."
 HIPKINSON—"Under Many Flags."
 HODSON—"Honest Jim Blunt."
 KEITH'S—"Vanderbilts."
 KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
 LIBERTY—"The Dilettantes."
 LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
 LYRIC—"The Never Do Well."
 MARION ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
 NEW AMSTERDAM—"Count of Luxemburg."
 PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
 PARK—"Clifford Crawford."
 PROCTOR'S—"The Governor's Lady."
 THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
 WALLACKS—"Diarist."

CHICAGO
 AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
 CORT—"The Bird of Paradise."
 GRAND—"A Polish Wedding."
 ILLINOIS—"Oliver Twist."
 LA SALLE—"The Girl at the Gate."
 LYON—"Trial of Lonesome Pine."
 MAJESTIC—"Vanderbilts."
 OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."
 PRINCESS—"A Modern Love."
 ZIEGFELD—"Military Girl."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Columbus square, between Warren and Columbus avenues, was named in 1876 after development of district from Ferdinand to Northampton street

Columbus square, between Warren and Columbus avenues, was named in 1876, after the completion of the development resulting from the laying out of Columbus avenue from Ferdinand street to Northampton street in 1869.

Land for this purpose was purchased from the Boston Water Power Company,

an old corporation which owned a great deal of land west of Park square for many years. This property was covered in many places by tides and in old times this water was used for power at a tide mill.

For a number of years after it was laid out Columbus avenue above Colum-

bus square was a fashionable residence district, but this was soon transferred to the Back Bay district following the completion of filling in the flats beyond the Public Garden. Previous to 1867 Warren avenue was called Avenue Three. Pembroke follows the line of the old "neck," and was laid out in 1826.

Editorial Comment

TEMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial comments:

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—The agitation for more careful agricultural methods is taking very practical shape in some sections. Director L. H. Bailey of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University recommends an agricultural agent, resident in every country, whose office shall be to give advice.

He should be empowered to secure the services of experts to organize conferences, winter courses and the like.

This, it is calculated, would create strong local centers of interest in rural communities, introducing the best principles of farming and domestic economy. Director Bailey would also establish demonstration farms and field laboratories, local experimental stations and societies.

A local center of agricultural education and experiment in a county would interest proportionately more people than a state agricultural station. Besides, in all states, even the smallest, local conditions as to soil, the lay of the land, etc., vary, and the peculiarities of each might be profitably studied.

The saving that could be effected by skill and knowledge in the item of distribution is illustrated by the statement of a commission merchant who handles fruit and vegetables. He says that in the ordinary packing and shipping by farmers there is a loss of over 50 per cent, but that in cases where skilled persons did the picking and packing the loss was reduced to 6 per cent.

It is easy to see how such a reduction of waste could benefit both the producer and consumer.

SACRAMENTO UNION—The people of the Pacific coast annually consume 55,000,000 pounds of rice, the quantity per capita being greater than in other parts of the Union because of the large number of Asiatics who reside here. The greater portion of this staple is imported, and this despite the fact that there is a large soil area in Sacramento valley that is perfectly adapted to rice culture. A number of tests have been conducted by the department of agriculture at different places in the valley, and all are reported to have been successful. The government experimentalists have found that better returns are had here than on the experimental farms in Louisiana and Texas. The harvest is anywhere from 130 to 150 bushels to the acre.

DENVER TIMES—The organization of an irrigation committee by the Colorado State Bankers Association, for the purpose of passing upon the merits of irrigation projects, should prove a benefit to investment in Colorado. The aim of the association in forming this committee is to prevent "wildcatting" in reclamation ventures similar to that formerly practised in the realm of mining. The development of this state rests largely upon the success of future irrigation undertakings. That the prestige of the state itself and the money of outsiders be protected from fake schemes and unstable promotion deals is imperative. The O. K. stamp placed by the state bankers' committee upon the financial standing of a company, supplemented by a favorable report by competent engineers on the physical features of its plans, will have a wholesome effect in safeguarding investment and attracting capital from the outside to finance Colorado's reputable enterprises.

ACCOUNTANTS OF NATION TO MEET IN BOSTON

CHICAGO—Congressman Oscar W. Underwood will be the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the American Association of Public Accountants at the La Salle hotel this evening. R. F. Montgomery of Philadelphia has been elected president, and J. W. Fernley of Philadelphia, treasurer. The association will hold its next annual meeting in Boston. Other speakers tonight will be: Harry A. Wheeler, president of Chamber of Commerce of United States of America; President Edmund J. James, University of Illinois; Steven S. Gregory, Esq., president American Bar Association; Eugene U. Kimball, Esq., president the Chicago Association of Commerce, and representatives of foreign societies and institutes.

WATER SAVING SHOW PLANNED

PHILADELPHIA—Construction of booths in city hall courtyard will soon be started to house the first municipal water conservation exhibit ever conducted in any city. In the center of the courtyard will be a pavilion for the city's official exhibits, and in the northeast corner will be the booths for exhibits by the manufacturers of appliances for the use and conservation of water.

The exhibition will open on Oct. 7 and continue for one month. The courtyard will be extensively illuminated, so that night crowds will be attracted. There will be special attractions at night, such as pictures thrown on a canvas and lectures.

The purpose of the exhibition is to educate the public in the various phases of the use without waste of the filtered water supply. Philadelphia's consumption of water is 210 gallons per resident each day. The normal quantity for legitimate use is 100 to 150 gallons.

NEW RAILWAY FOR THE SOUTH HAGERSTOWN, Md.—The Hagerstown, Green castle & Mercersburg Electric Railway Company has been incorporated in Pennsylvania with a capitalization of \$100,000. The road will be built from Mercersburg, Pa., to Hagerstown by New York capital. The company will shortly incorporate in Maryland.

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Tent used for exhibition, reading and distribution of Christian Science literature at the Indiana state fair in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A unique and interesting feature of the Indiana state fair this year was a Christian Science exhibit and reading tent. The tent was provided by the Christian Science churches and societies in the state and its management was under the auspices of these organizations. It was directly supervised by the state committee on publication, assisted by a local committee.

All the published works of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the various Christian Science publications were on exhibition, also appropriate photographs. Thousands of copies of the regular periodicals, including The Christian Science Monitor, were distributed

among patrons of the fair. Each copy contained a printed directory of Christian Science services and public reading rooms established throughout the state. The tent, which was constantly in the charge of four attendants and was open each day of the fair from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, was visited by a great number of people.

Leading Events in Athletic World



Boston Wins Pennant

TRACK MEETING FOR NATIONAL TITLES STARTS TOMORROW

With Junior Division of Outdoor Championship — Seniors to Compete Saturday — Finnish Runner Is Entered

AFTER 5-MILE TITLE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The national championship outdoor track and field games will be held here Friday and Saturday. The junior division will be held Friday, while the senior titles will be determined Saturday.

Chairman J. E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. championship committee had a surprise in store when he announced the entries for Saturday. At the last minute Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish runner, sent in his name to be added to the half dozen American distance men who had entered with the idea of annexing George V. Bonhag's five mile title, which the Irish A. A. C. man will not defend.

Until a few days ago it was said that Kolehmainen would make his first trial for a championship in the 10 mile event to be held in October and that he was not in condition for a fast race. His trial in the three mile handicap last Saturday, when he gave big starts to a number of good local runners, must have satisfied the Finn that there was nothing to the Americans to disquiet him, and his entry followed.

Harry Smith's victory in the metropolitan championship stamps him as the best of the local men to oppose Kolehmainen and the only other likely man is J. G. Silva of the Boston A. A., who won the New England championship at the distance.

Outside of the appearance of the foreigner the greatest interest will be taken in the half-mile run, in which all except two of the Americans who started in the final of the 800 meters at Stockholm are entered. J. C. Meredith, M. W. Sheppard and D. C. Caldwell are the Olympic contestants who will fight their battle over again, but as neither has shown the form since coming back that produced the record-breaking race at Stockholm there is no certainty that they will be able to lead E. C. Frick, the New York A. C. stay-at-home, at the finish.

D. F. Lippencott, the University of Pennsylvania sprinter, although he ran third in the 100 and second in the 200 meters at Stockholm, is eligible for the junior meet tomorrow, but also is entered in the senior 220 yards. J. P. Nicholson, the Missouri University hurdler, has entered his favorite event and also the high jump in an effort to redeem his reputation, which suffered from his defeat abroad. In addition to the best of the local athletes there are entries from Boston, Cleveland, Springfield, Philadelphia, Chicago and this city.

WILL DISCUSS FOOTBALL RULES

NEW YORK—Football officials, including coaches, managers and captains of colleges and high school teams throughout the East, have been invited to meet with the central board of football officials here next Saturday for an interpretation of the rules adopted last spring.

The date of the meeting is coincident with the opening of the football season with several minor games in the East, when the new rules will be used for the first time.

Walter Camp will preside and attempt to aid the football leaders in interpretation of the changes, which include as features the addition of an extra down, alteration of the field so as to allow a 10-yard space behind each goal line to be retained for use of the forward pass and the elimination of the 20-yard zone to which the forward pass has formerly been restricted on the field.

FRITZ IS AGAIN STAR AT CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Another 25-minute scrimmage and the return of Eyrich and O'Connor were the features of football practice at Cornell Wednesday. The varsity scored twice on the scrubs in the scrimmage after some hard fighting and again the forward pass and long runs by Fritz stood out prominently. The debut right halfback cut away twice for good gains, and Nash, the right end, took forward pass 25 yards after the regulars had been held for their fourth down and it looked as if a kick would be the only solution.

Eyrich, who played left end last fall, and O'Connor, who played halfback, were the last of the available veteran material to report. O'Connor seemed to be in such good shape that he was placed a left halfback on the scrubs and played throughout the scrimmage.

BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:30 PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE

LEADERS OF NEW BOSTON CHAMPIONS



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
JAMES R. MCALISTER
President Boston Americans



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
J. GARLAND STAHL
Manager Boston Americans

FIVE TYPES OF WATER POLO FOR COMING WINTER

Swimming Committee of Amateur Athletic Union Anxious to Have Them Consolidated Into Soccer

NEW YORK—Members of the swimming committee of the Amateur Athletic Union are trying hard to find some way of getting out of the unfortunate predicament in which the decision to abandon American water polo in favor of some less strenuous type of aquatic contest has placed them.

The hard battles witnessed last season, particularly in the championship matches, urged the necessity of adopting a more pacific style of play, and it was unanimously voted to make a change, but when it came to selecting the new game for official adoption it was found that those concerned could not agree on the rules to obtain.

Eastern club swimmers have pronounced undeniably for soccer or English water polo, which is not unfamiliar to them, and which will open the opportunity for them to enter international competition and represent this country at the next Olympiad. Westerners, on the other hand, say most of the pools in their district are unavailable for soccer, owing to their small size, and they have evolved a new game, on the lines of basketball, for which the Australian coach, Norman Cox, now instructor at the Chicago A. A., has drafted a full set of rules. This code they will try to put through.

Meanwhile, the Intercollegiate Swimming Association has refused to abandon its own game, a modification of rugby; the Central States College League has introduced a somewhat similar contest, planned out by Professor White of Chicago, and the Pacific coast players are clinging to former methods, so the coming winter will probably see five different kinds of water sports in existence, and the followers of each unwilling to try anything else.

How to bring about a consolidation of interests is now the problem confronting the governing body, and it is not easy of solution. That people at headquarters are anxious to see soccer established here as the national game is generally known.

It is the official game of the International Federation of Swimmers, and it is played all over the world under identical rules, so that our adopting it would enable us to enter the field on an equal footing against any country fostering aquatic sports. And this is certainly a great argument in favor of it. However, there is no telling what opposition will be met at the annual meeting of the A. A. A. delegation.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

How Tyler can pitch when he is going right:

—oo—

It is expected that President Taft will attend the world series games in Boston.

—oo—

It is not the first time a team has won a major league pennant by not playing.

—oo—

All up for the Boston American champions. They well deserve their 1912 pennant.

—oo—

With four double-headers in the two major leagues, it will be a busy day all round.

—oo—

Manager Mack's tribute to the Red Sox shows his sportsmanship and adds to his fame as a great baseball manager.

—oo—

Now lets watch the great race for second place in the American League. It looks as if it would be a battle to the finish.

—oo—

Yes, Honus Wagner looks even better than he did on his last visit to the Hub. May he come for many years and give us some more wonderful exhibitions of baseball past, present and future.

—oo—

Treasurer Robert McRoy said today that he was scarcely surprised at the winning of the pennant, considering the fact that he has been at work on the world's series arrangements for some weeks now, still, he was delighted when he heard the news.

—oo—

If Maranville keeps up his wonderful work, it won't be long before it will be taken as a matter of course. His catch of a fly in far left field and stop of a hard liner back of third were his contributions yesterday and they made Manager Clark take notice.

—oo—

More and more the turf at Fenway park is taking on a finished appearance. The new stand between the grand stand and the left field fence also is nearly done. This structure will furnish some very fine seats. It feeds from below, like the grand stand, instead of from the ends, as is common in bleacher construction.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Win	Loss	P. C.
Toronto	80	60	.507
Rochester	84	65	.564
Newark	77	71	.520
Buffalo	69	75	.476
Montreal	68	70	.462
Jersey City	69	81	.460
Providencia	62	87	.416

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Buffalo 5, Toronto 1
Jersey City 2, Providence 1
GAMES TODAY
Providencia at Baltimore.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

BOSTON AMERICANS HAVE NOW CAPTURED 1912 CHAMPIONSHIP

Chicago's Victory Over Athletics in First of Double-Header Removes All Doubt Regarding Title

A GREAT TRIUMPH

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Win	Loss	P. C.
Boston	102	91	.511
Washington	94	57	.428
Philadelphia	85	67	.503
Chicago	80	70	.485
Baltimore	64	75	.468
New York	48	90	.518
St. Louis	47	91	.510

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland, (two games).
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

EXPECT LINEUP FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Charles D. Daly, the Former Quarterback, Has Joined the Coaching Force for the Season

Followers of the Harvard varsity football practise are looking for the first lineup of the year to take place this afternoon. Coach Haughton has not yet made any definite announcement to this effect, but judging from the work of the players Wednesday and the advanced condition of the practice a lineup is due very soon.

The chief feature Wednesday was the addition of Charles D. Daly to the staff of coaches. Daly was Haughton's chief Lieutenant in the big year when Yale was beaten 4 to 0, and before he became a coach he was a quarterback at Harvard and later at West Point, and was the best in the country at that time. His work with the backfield men should add a great deal to the strength of the team.

Wednesday afternoon he started right in with the quarterbacks and halfbacks, who have been coming along under Wiggleworth and Haughton.

There were no new arrivals except Tom Frothingham, who came out in the morning and joined the halfbacks.

Frothingham has been on the squad for two years, and this year should be his best, as he has plenty of weight and speed, and with the experience he has had ought to make good.

The third day of practise brought out several sets of backs working on plays. The one that looked most like a varsity combination had Logan or Gardner at quarter, with Wendell, Hardwick and Bettle in the backfield. This selection, with the possible substitution of Brickley for Bettle, looks like a good first choice for the opening of the season.

Linemen were given another day of hard conditioning, with much hard work on the medicine ball, tackling dummies and interference. The ends were sent down under kicks at both morning and afternoon practise, the best punting being done by Felton, Hardwick, Willets and Beebe. The backs who were delegated to catch the kicks showed an early season crudeness and few of them were very sure of their catches.

There were a few additions to the freshman squad, which is beginning to shape up better. Coach Gardner is putting the men through exercises of the same order, but less strenuous, than the varsity is given.

As the freshmen have no game scheduled for two weeks, they will have longer to get into shape than the varsity, for which there is a game the last of next week.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Win	Loss	P. C.
New York	53	42	.503
Chicago	55	51	.507
Pittsburgh	84	54	.600
Philadelphia	64	73	.467
St. Louis	58	82	.414
Brooklyn	51	86	.372
Boston	44	94	.319

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 1.
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York-Cincinnati, postponed.
Brooklyn-Brooklyn, postponed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn at Boston, 2 games.
Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

CONNIE MACK PICKS RED SOX TO BEAT THE GIANTS IN BIG SERIES

Athletics' Leader Points to Steady Play and to Work of Wagner, Speaker and Gardner

WILL WIN EASILY

CHICAGO—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, who are now playing in this city, and who met and vanquished the Giants in the world's series of 1911, has broken an invincible rule by picking a winner for the coming world's series. Mack unequivocally picks the Boston Red Sox to defeat the Giants, and gives his reasons why. He says:

"I honestly think the Boston Red Sox will win the world's championship of 1912 with as much ease as we captured it in 1910 and 1911. I not only think they'll win the honors, but I sincerely hope and trust in their ability to do so."

"The Boston team is without question the best in the American league circuit today. This fact I did not realize until we played Stahl's team the last series at the Hub. I had purposely saved Coombs, Plank and Bender, for nearly two weeks for these three games and the rest of our team was in the best possible condition."

"Like our team of 1910, the harder we pressed them the harder they fought back. The team has played a marvelous game throughout the season. It did not go along with jumps and springs, but just played a steady game."

"But there are other features that broaden the greatness of the team chiefly among which are Wagner, Speaker and Gardner. Wagner's playing this year is the greatest improvement I have ever seen a player make in one season. While always fast and willing, he never showed his real ability until the season. His playing not only is great, it is marvelous."

"Speaker, of course, always has been a wonder, but unquestionably is at the height of his career this season. Some of the catches he made in games against us this season will hardly be duplicated."

"Larry Gardner, at third, is another wonderful player. He will take all sorts of chances, and his aim is to get the ball. He made two diving plays in the last series with us that were next to impossible. In one of them Gardner took a chance of breaking his neck rather than miss the ball. These are only a few reasons why I declare the Red Sox will win the championship."

"Some critics seem to be under the impression that the Red Sox are likely to waver when the big games are staged. That is silly. There is not a cub or youngster in the lineup. All are tried and true, and will go through the series without a quiver."

DR. MACLAURIN FINDS THE U. S. IN ADVANCE ON BUILDING PROBLEM

That the Massachusetts Institute of Technology can learn more from America than from Europe on the building problem is the conclusion reached by Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Institute, who has just returned from a tour abroad. Dr. MacLaurin made investigations of many of the technical institutions, and pronounced himself disappointed.

"The problems and conditions in Europe are so different, and their methods vary so widely from ours that we cannot learn much from them," said Dr. MacLaurin. "We have got much from a study of American schools, although much of value has been gathered from our investigations into German technical schools. Happily, many of our faculty are graduates from Charlottenburg, the greatest technical school in Europe, from Carlisle, Zurich and other great foreign schools."

"I left much of the investigations on the continent to delegates, spending most of my time in Great Britain. England has been slow in taking up higher technical education. But while she is behind us in the last five years she has come along with a rush."

"Although they do not spend money for education as freely as we do here, considerable is at present available, and there is much interest in buildings for these technical institutions. The building, however, is not generally being very satisfactorily done. Architects of repute have been employed and the buildings generally look well, but they are not practical."

"Mason College, Birmingham, had problems much like those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was located in the center of the city, but through the efforts of Joseph Chamberlain it has developed into a university and moved out three miles."

While Technology is not now in any position to take up the important dormitory problem, Dr. MacLaurin admitted that in dealing with it there was much to learn from English experience.

AVIATORS NULLIFY BRITISH MANEUVERS

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Great interest was expressed in French circles today at the news that the English army maneuvers have been called off because the reports made by aviator scouts made it so easy for the opposing forces to counter one another's moves that no progress was made. The same thing happened in lesser degree at the French maneuvers.

In Germany the superiority of the aeroscouts of the invaders was the main reason for the invaders' victory. Similarly aviators' reports at the recent maneuvers in New England are said to have rendered one another's moves an open book to the opposing commanders. The cause of some of Italy's victories in Tripoli may be attributed to aerial scouting.

French experts think that tactics will be abandoned and there will be a return to hand to hand fighting.

NEW YORK—The British army maneuvers in East Anglia have been abandoned, says a London message to the New York Herald, because, according to reports in the newspapers, the troops were unable to gain an advantage on each other on account of the successful aeroplane scouting, the result being that there has been no serious engagement between the opposing forces.

An official announcement was issued that the maneuvers had been abandoned and that a military conference would be held this morning to adjudge the results and explain the cessation of operations.

A series of minor engagements were fought at various points, and when the day closed the armies were still in such positions that neither was able to say it had obtained an advantage of situation and they were so close together that the only possible issue was a pitched battle at the bayonet point. The King was again for many hours in the saddle watching the operations.

The maneuvers began on Monday and were to continue until Friday.

AMERICANS STAY ABROAD TO GO TO GENEVA CONGRESS

At the nineteenth international peace congress, which will open at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 23, it is reported that there will be a large attendance, though the lateness of the date will reduce the number of delegates from the United States.

Among the Americans who will attend are Dr. James L. Tryon of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society; William H. Short, secretary of the New York Peace Society; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, secretary of the American School Peace League; Mrs. Violet H. Blair of North Carolina, Daniel G. Crandon and Miss Anna B. Eckstein of Boston, the Rev. Stanley Van Eps and Victor H. Duran of New York, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Washington, secretary of the American Peace Society, and his daughter.

The reception of delegates on Sept. 22 will be at the Atheneum, and the sessions of the congress will be in University hall.

TOWN SETS ASIDE FUND FOR ITS CITIZENS 100 YEARS FROM NOW



Main street in Bowdoinham, Me., which has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary

BOWDOINHAM, Me.—As a feature of the celebration Wednesday of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this town, a fund was deposited in the bank which town officials will draw out 100 years from now and devote to educational purposes.

At the last March meeting a committee was formed to raise a fund which should be placed at interest for 100 years, at the end of which period the accumulations may be drawn by the officials of the town for the purposes of charity and education. The only stipulation is that the fund cannot be drawn before that time and that when once drawn an amount five times the amount now deposited shall be placed in bank-

ing institutions to be held for another century under like conditions.

The fund deposited Wednesday will reach at least \$500. This amount at 4 per cent interest, compounded, will give the citizens of Bowdoinham in 2012 quite a sum to be used for educational purposes.

The committee asked for contributions from present and former residents, from 1 cent upward, and each contributor was asked to write some personal reminiscence or some greeting for the generations to come, on paper made from pure rag stock, supplied by the committee, and in indelible ink. These messages will be placed in a sealed box and kept for citizens of future days to read.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Since returning home after some time spent in Great Britain I find it most interesting to observe the progress made in my absence, by various players in my home club. There is one who took up the game for the first time last year yet cannot be called a beginner for owing to abundant means and boundless enthusiasm this youthful golfer has probably played more in the two years than many do in five. Consequently after only two seasons behold a beautiful easy style which it is a pleasure to watch, and, what is even more extraordinary, a handling of irons in a way which makes one think of a professional. Of course the great secret of this remarkable progress is the regular lessons from a fine professional. No sooner did a golfing fault begin to show itself than it was as quickly corrected by the teacher, so that it had no time to become a habit. Unless I am a poor judge this mere beginner (judged by time) will be one of the famous players of America within another two years.

What is there in this for the rest of us to profit by? All must be grieved for the golf scribe's mill. Just something to put in an article about some one as yet little known outside the membership of a single club? Not there is a better reason for telling of this than making copy and while I was meditating on the subject of the value of an occasional lesson for those who are no longer in the beginners' class. I came across my thoughts put into words by one of my favorite fellow scribes. Of course we are not all born with a silver spoon in our mouths nor have the time and strength of my "beginner," however, if we are not able to go in for such rapid improvement there are few of us who cannot take a lesson once in a while and it is an immense help, both to eradicate the faults we have fallen into and enable us to avoid new ones, as well as learning many things about the game that we never knew before. My thoughts which were put into words by The Looker-On in Golf Illustrated when once follows:

"There are a great many golfers who depend on their summer holiday for most of their golf. Their game while they are at business is casual and desultory, and, although they may get enough of it all the year round to acquire more than moderate skill, they are painfully aware that there are weak points in their game. I am going to advise such players to begin their holiday golf with a lesson or two from a professional. It is rather extraordinary that the average golfer, when once he has mastered the rudiments of the game, believes that all that remains to be learned can be picked up by himself, and that he has no further use for a professional as a teacher. Indeed, he would just a little humiliated were he to go to a professional and beg to be shown 'how again.' It would be a confession of weakness from which he would shrink. Nevertheless, I believe that even quite good golfers would be all the better golfers if they would now and again submit themselves to the criticism and instruction of an intelligent professional. 'Discrimination' must, however, be exercised as to the selection of the professional. There are several who have won fame as teachers of the game, and among these are one or two who, although they are capital teachers, are not preeminently fine golfers. Too much attention need not be paid to the prowess of the teacher as a player. If he knows how the game ought to be played and can impart his knowledge with due regard to the characteristics of his pupil, that is all that is required. It is this regard to the characteristics of the pupil that distinguishes the good teacher from the indifferent or really bad teacher. We cannot all play golf in the same way, because we are not all built in the same way, and the teacher who regards his pupils as all cast in the same mould will never turn out very many good golfers.

"The value of the occasional lesson would be lessened if we could see ourselves as others see us. But we can't, and so it is well now and again to let the critical eye of a professional fall upon us as we make the various strokes, so that he may warn us of the errors into which we are falling. It is quite possible that when we adopt the remedies that are proposed to us to correct these errors we may seem to play worse instead of better. We have come to feel more comfortable while holding the club the wrong way, or swinging it the wrong way, and in altering our method we feel awkward and uneasy. In itself, that is no reason why we should keep to our own method of playing. Our own method may be the right one so far as we are concerned, but the probability is that it is not, and if we persevere in the right way it will soon become the most natural way, and a great improvement to our game will result. This advice is tendered not only to the novice, but also to those who ought to know better. I think it so good that I have myself taken it, with such good results that I am in a hurry to get back to town to win back some of the many laurels that my inefficiency in the past has lost me."

RIOTS IN BUDAPEST STREETS TAX POLICE

(By the United Press)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Eighty persons are under arrest today for participating in rioting here. Two or three hundred persons were injured in the police charges with showers of stones and broken bottles and revolvers were fired.

Several anti-universal suffrage newspapers were unable to appear today as a result of damage done to their plants by mob attacks. Owing to the overturning of trolley poles and the ripping up of rails the street car system is completely disorganized. In one quarter the city will be in darkness probably for a week until the gas lamps uprooted by the rioters are replaced.

TURKO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS ARE SAID TO PROGRESS

NEW YORK—A Geneva message to the New York Herald says that Signor Bertolini, one of the delegates representing Italy at the peace negotiations which have been going on in Switzerland, declares that the negotiations are proceeding favorably, and he hopes that they will soon be successfully ended. He says that the Italian delegates have full power to conclude peace and that the long delay in the pourparlers has been the result of at first having to refer the more important questions to headquarters.

He said the alleged bases of peace as published in the Paris Temps were of such circumstantiality as to be a mere fantasy.

The question of sovereignty over Tripoli and Cyrenaica seems to be the chief stumbling block.

C. K. ATWOOD PASSES AWAY

HARTFORD—Charles Kellogg Atwood of Newington, Conn., who was graduated from Yale in the class of 1843, passed away Wednesday.

E. S. ALDEN IN OFFICE AS HEAD OF A. F. OF L. IN MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Edward S. Alden of Holyoke, Mass., was today formally inducted into office as president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, at the closing session of the annual convention here.

The convention Wednesday afternoon adopted a resolution against Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce for his refusal to permit carmen of Boston to enter the state house while the recent Elevated strike was pending settlement. The resolution was introduced by Frank H. McCarthy of the Boston central labor union, for the committee upon resolutions.

An attempt was made to have the convention go on record as favoring the organization of a political party to be known as the Labor party, through a resolution introduced by Ignatius McNulty, but it failed. The committee on resolutions reported against it, and the report was sustained.

A resolution introduced by Dennis D. Driscoll, deputy legal commissioner of Boston, recommending the reorganization of the prison commission, with one commissioner and two deputies, was adopted. The resolution, which will later be embodied in a petition to Governor Foss, will provide for the appointment of a commissioner and two deputies by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the council.

A resolution also was adopted calling for a speedy decision upon all questions referred to the state board of arbitration and conciliation. The resolution calling for an act providing that the state shall issue primary and election bulletins, through which candidates may make known their views and qualifications to voters at the expense of the public was adopted.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OPENS REBUILT CHURCH

NEW BRAINTREE, Mass.—Dedication exercises were held Wednesday at the recently completed Congregational church, legally known as the Third meeting house of New Braintree. The edifice is an exact reproduction of the Colonial church which was burned less than 18 months ago.

The Rev. William France, the pastor, conducted the services and the Rev. Nathan Thompson gave the prayer of dedication. George K. Tufts participated as chairman of the building committee.

The auditorium of the new edifice has a seating capacity of 150, with a choir loft in the rear of the pulpit. The bell and clock are the property of the town.

THOUSANDS SEE CLOSE OF FAIR

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—The most successful cattle show and fair ever held by the Essex County Agricultural Society came to a close yesterday with a record attendance of 3000 people. The award of premiums, election of officers for the coming year, a ball game between the Topsfield nine and the Scotts of Danvers, in which the latter won by a score of 14 to 6 marked the last day.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles H. Preston, in the place of John M. Danforth of Lynnfield; vice-president, Asa T. Newhall of Lynn; secretary, George A. Emerson of Haverhill, George Avell of Andover and Francis R. Appleton of Ipswich; treasurer, Fred A. Smith of Ipswich; delegate to the state board of agriculture, Frederick A. Russell of Wenham. The honorary trustees are George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, and Frederick A. Russell and John M. Danforth.

The silver cup awarded for the best showing of the public schools in manual training was won by the Beverly city school.

For the best children's exhibit the silver cup went to the North Andover schools. Evelyn Gibson of North Andover won the cup for the best girl's exhibit and Ralph Foster of North Andover the boy's cup.

MARLBORO BEST STATE COMPANY

MARLBORO—Word has been received in Marlboro from official sources that out of 61 companies in the state militia, F company, sixth regiment, M. N. G., ranks No. 1 in efficiency.

The ranking was based on tour of camp duty, armory work, enrolment, attendance and target work. The sixth regiment, of which F company is a part, ranked fourth, and in the first 10 battalions, the third battalion, of which F company is a part, also ranked fourth.

Two flags arrived in Marlboro from South Boston Wednesday which were placed on either end of the front of city hall today. From one of the poles flies a flag bearing the seal of Marlboro, and from the other the national flag flies.

DR. MERRIMAN PASSES AWAY

INTERVALE, N. H.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Merriman of Boston, pastor emeritus of Central church, Worcester, passed away Wednesday. He was president of the board of trustees of the Worcester Art Museum, a trustee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Williams College, Abbot Academy at Andover and Atlanta University and had been president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

The reception of delegates on Sept. 22 will be at the Atheneum, and the sessions of the congress will be in University hall.

DR. DYER FORMALLY TO MEET TEACHERS

Boston public school teachers will formally meet Dr. Franklin B. Dyer the newly appointed superintendent of schools, at 4:30 this afternoon, when Dr. Dyer will address the members of the teachers association in the auditorium of the English high school.

At the dinner and reception given in his honor last evening by the parents of children in the Roxbury district and by the teachers of the Lewis school, the new superintendent spoke on the necessity of cooperation between parents and teachers in the school work and pointed out that home training was the foundation of successful work in the schools.

Following the address Dr. Dyer shook hands with hundreds of the mothers and fathers present and with many of the principals and teachers of the Roxbury district.

With Dr. Dyer in the receiving line were Charles C. Haine, headmaster of the Lewis school; Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of the Roxbury schools, and George S. Burgess, secretary to Dr. Dyer.

A luncheon was held in the cooking rooms of the school after the speaking.

ARABIC CARGO IS DISCHARGED AFTER HER FASTEST TRIP

Customs officials were busy today examining the baggage of the steerage passengers who arrived here on board the White Star liner Arabic from Liverpool and Queenstown. The vessel came into port yesterday after completing her fastest trip for the season. She brought 248 saloon, 252 second cabin and 746 steerage passengers.

Traveling incognito, the Marchioness of Donegal arrived, her identity becoming known through letters handed to her in the lower harbor. The marchioness said that she would remain in Boston only a few days and would then go to Montreal and thence to Vancouver, to meet her son.

Prof. Edwin H. Hall of Harvard returned, having been delegate of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Society. Prof. B. O. Pierce, who represented Harvard, and Prof. Arthur G. Webster, who represented Clark University of Worcester, were passengers.

Other saloon passengers were the Hon. Norman McLeod of India, who is a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the congress of chambers of commerce in this city next week.

STOUGHTON FAIR EXHIBITS OPEN

STOUGHTON, Mass.—A program that included a civic and business parade and an unusually large exhibition of driving and work horses marked the opening of the three days fair here yesterday.

Prizes were awarded for best family horse to Arthur Bradford, Campbell; best gentleman's driving horse to Henry Murphy, Stoughton; best lady's driving horse to Miss Faith Goddard, Sharon; best single working horse to Henry Murphy, Stoughton; best pair work horses to James H. Vanston; best pair ponies to Lee Murphy; best single pony to Ralph Lehan; best one year old colt to Mrs. J. Getchell.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles H. Preston, in the place of John M. Danforth of Lynnfield; vice-president, Asa T. Newhall of Lynn; secretary, George A. Emerson of Haverhill, George Avell of Andover and Francis R. Appleton of Ipswich; treasurer, Fred A. Smith of Ipswich; delegate to the state board of agriculture, Frederick A. Russell of Wenham. The honorary trustees are George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, and Frederick A. Russell and John M. Danforth.

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MALDEN STORES TO KEEP OPEN

All Malden stores will be open until 9 o'clock Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the merchants' celebration next week. They will close at 6 o'clock the other evenings.

Melrose merchants will be urged to close their stores Wednesday afternoons throughout the year instead of during July, August and September, by the Melrose Grocers Association at the next meeting of the Melrose Board of Trade.

ITALIANS DEFEAT TURKS

(By the United Press)

ROME—Details of the defeat inflicted by the Italians in Tripoli upon the Turkish forces under Enver Bey, the Turkish commander, say that 800 Turks and Arabs were killed. The Italian loss is placed at 61, and 100 wounded. The

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ATTRACTIVE MORNING ATTIRE

Skirt and jacket could be made of one material

THE pretty, becoming breakfast jacket is always satisfactory for morning wear. It means greater freedom than the shirt waist or blouse, and it is equally attractive. This one includes a peplum that is perfectly smooth over the hips and is finished with a prettily shaped collar that leaves the neck just free enough for comfort. The skirt is a plain one in four gores, but it is closed right down the front, and consequently, it is very easy to adjust. Worn with the jacket, it is finished with a belt at the natural waist line but for other uses, it can be cut to the higher line if liked.

This breakfast jacket is made of challis with a frill of lace on the collar and the skirt is of a heavy linen, but a great many women like to make skirts and jackets of one material, and almost any pretty, simple material can be used for the purpose.

More and more women realize the advantages of washable fabrics for home wear and the entire costume could be made from linen, French gingham or any similar material to be dainty and charming. Blue gingham with the collar and the sleeve-bands scalloped on the edges with white would be charming.

For the medium size, the jacket will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 yards of lace edging; the skirt 8 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 if the material has figure or nap; 4 1/2 yards 27 will be sufficient if there is no up and down. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the breakfast jacket (7555) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7494) in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May



Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WHAT SHE GAINED IN COLLEGE

Graduate of ten years ago writes on results

A GRADUATE of 10 years ago, writing on "What I Got Out of College," in the Woman's Home Companion, says: I entered college at 18, was graduated at 22, and at 25 I married a young man whom I had known, through some friends we had in common, during his three years at the Harvard law school. He has a fairly good practise now, and we live in a comfortable little house in a suburb of Boston. Our boy is 6 years old now, our daughter is 4. The only unusual thing about us, as a family, is that we seem to be rather more actively contented than many of the people we hear of. To be sure, I don't attribute the happy fact entirely to my college training, but I do believe this—that college broadened my opportunities and increased my capacity to make use of them.

As a matter of fact, one retains very little, 10 years later, of the actual knowledge one strove after in those college courses. History, for instance, was among the studies I liked best, and now I remember very few facts, almost no dates. However, I did learn to group men and events, to trace effects back to their causes, and to grasp large, history-making movements in a way that has stood by me ever since. I take a much more vivid interest in the morning paper and in magazine articles than I could otherwise have, and it seems to me I understand better the whole big drama of human life—world politics, large affairs, the events that are a part of the great continued story which will by and by be recorded as history.

The grinding discipline of mathematics did me good. Because I was once forced to pin my thoughts on those theories, it is easier for me now to attack any baffling problem that presents itself, and to "think it through." The fact that a task is difficult or disagreeable doesn't seem to me a sufficient reason for shrinking it, provided there is good to be attained by pushing on. Life is easier, on the whole, and happier, if you do "think things through," and not take them half-hazard, as they seem to come.

In regard to the question of general culture, if you were inclined to be severe about it, you might say that I got only

HOME TAILORING IS MADE EASY

Ready-made foundations can be bought

MANY women do not feel that they can afford to buy a winter tailor-made suit, and yet they are afraid to undertake the task themselves for fear that the costume when finished will look home-made.

Some years ago this was a very good excuse for wearing a shabby coat instead of trying to make one's walking suit at home. But now, with the ready-made coat foundations, which can be bought in all the large department stores for 75 cents and \$1, all that was once hard in fashionable tailored suits has disappeared into the background, says the Pittsburgh Post.

These coat foundations will be found a wonderful help to the home dressmaker, as they can be used by the woman who has only a slight knowledge of sewing as well as by her who understands perfectly the art of dressmaking. In fact, they are especially intended for the inexperienced needlewoman. The best of these coat foundations is a com-

bination of a superior quality tailor's imported linen canvas, French hair cloth and white felt, cut and made into a complete foundation, including a bias cut collar and a semi-attached adjustable shoulder pad. The form fits into the hollows under the arm, the part of coat-making which has always worried the home sewer so much, stiffens and pads the front of the coat and gives that tailored appearance without which a suit really does look decidedly home-made.

These foundations come from 32 to 40 bust measure, and if any alterations are needed they can be made with but little trouble. Any woman, then, who is thinking of making a suit or a coat suit or a long topcoat, should buy one of these foundations, as they are well worth the price paid.

When buying bacon choose that with a thick rind and with firm fat of a pinkish white.

TRIED RECIPES

TOMATO HONEY

TAKE equal quantities of fresh grated pineapple and small yellow tomatoes scalded slightly and the skins removed. Allow one pint of sugar to each pint of the mixed fruit. Stir the sugar through the fruit and cool gently in an enameled preserve pan, without water, until transparent. Put up as any preserves.

WESTERN MUFFINS

Mix together one and a half pints of flour, half a pint of cornmeal, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt. Work in one tablespoonful of butter or lard, beat and add three eggs, one pint of milk and beat the whole quickly into a firm batter. The muffin rings should not as a rule be more than half filled. The griddle should be hot and well greased to receive the rings. When the batter rises to the top the muffins are usually ready to turn—Pittsburgh Sun.

CURRIED MUTTON

Simmer three pounds of mutton shoulder in water to cover, adding a carrot, onion, green of celery and sprig of parsley. When perfectly tender (the length of time for cooking depending on the age of the mutton) cut it into two-inch dice. Rub together two tablespoonsfuls of flour, the same of butter; add to these one pint of broth in which the mutton was cooked; stir; boil two minutes; add one teaspoonful of curry powder rubbed smooth, with a little of the sauce, a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper; put two thirds of the meat in the sauce and simmer gently 15 minutes; have ready one cup of rice boiled tender and well seasoned. Make a border on the platter; turn the curry into the center, sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice and minced parsley, and serve hot. The remainder of the broth with the rest of the mutton in it must be kept cold for the next day.—National Food Magazine.

CURRIED EGGS—CHAFING DISH

Mix two tablespoonsfuls butter, two of flour, little salt, curry powder and pepper, all together, then add one cup milk; when this is thoroughly heated add three hard-boiled eggs cut round. Serve on toast.

SOUTHERN PANCAKES

With half a pound of flour mix one teaspoonful of baking powder; beat four eggs smooth and add the flour and also a quarter of a pound of melted butter, one half pint of milk and an ounce of sugar. Mix thoroughly; heat a frying pan very hot, grease, put in a spoonful of the batter at a time, spread evenly and fry brown on both sides.

CREAMED DROPPED EGGS

Nearly fill a frying pan with boiling water, lay in muffin rings and break an egg into each. Cook three or four minutes, then take up carefully on rounds of toast. Make a white sauce after the usual rule, season with salt and pepper and pour over the eggs and toast. Sprinkle a very little chopped parsley over the top of each—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HOME HELPS

A long handled buttonhook should be kept in the laundry to clean the lint from the tub outlets.

If milk is used instead of water when mixing mustard for the table it will look fresh for several days.

To clean a soiled lace yoke in a silk or cloth dress, rub powdered starch into the lace; let it lie several hours and then brush out. The starch absorbs the grease and dirt.

If you, or your laundry, run your fine linen through the wringer, it will make wrinkles that are almost impossible to iron out. Do not allow this. Have the fine linen sorted and wrung out by hand; it is worth all the extra work.—Montreal Star.

MODES IN BRIEF

The fashion for browns in dull wood and fur tones without any hint of yellow, is assured.

Butterfly bows instead of flat, square ones are being used by the milliners. Expensive flowered ribbons in antique designs and with picot edges are used on hats in place of flowers.

Yellow is in great favor for evening wear—not crude yellow, but new and subtle shades of chartreuse, citron and absinthe, and a wonderful red-yellow called mandarin.

MORE THOROUGH

The semi-official Board of Trade in Berlin, which regulates the handwork of women in that city, has after conferring with the Union for the Development of Women's Industries decided that girls following the trades of tailoring, dressmaking and millinery must in future serve a longer apprenticeship, writes a Monitor contributor. The decision has been made entirely in the interests of the girls, for the acquirement of a more thorough knowledge of their work will be invaluable to them in their later careers.

When buying bacon choose that with a thick rind and with firm fat of a pinkish white.

FINNAN HADDIE RELISHED NOW

Season on for smoked and salt fish

THE various kinds of smoked and salt fish that are coming in season just now seem actually invented by some culinary genius for the breakfast menu, says a New York Sun writer. Finnan haddie is one of the best liked of these fish, the Scotch name remaining the choice and indicating to many that it is an importation. It is of course mostly American smoked haddock and it has good as well as its lean seasons. The fatter fish are always the best in flavor, although epicures say that the Scotch and Canadian fish are not kept so long before curing and are therefore better than the American.

A good way to prepare it is to cut the fish in pieces about three inches square. Remove the skin and parboil 15 minutes. Drain quite dry on a towel and brush the fish over with melted butter. Broil a moment or two and pour over it melted butter and a little lemon juice. On the top of each piece of fish serve a poached egg.

Finnan haddie should always be parboiled and skinned before preparation, as it makes the fish more delicate in flavor and in appearance. It is very good when creamed in a chafing dish with chopped green peppers. It is prepared as indicated, then cut very small and placed in the dish with butter and a little cream. It must be cooked slowly and stirred well, so that the fish separates easily and becomes tender. Add the cream gradually and thicken with a little smoothly blended flour. Then add the chopped peppers. Some cooke parboil and peel the peppers before cutting them up.

Boiled salt mackerel after the Hoffmann House recipe can be easily cooked in the home kitchen. Freshen the mackerel by soaking it all night in water, with the skin side up. For boiling, place it skin upward flat in a pan with cold water to cover it. Put the pan over a medium fire and when it boils

mixes well as a salad, and celery is also a good addition. Garnish with anchovy fillets and capers.

An amateur cook experimenting with cold sturgeon discovered that it is at its best as a salad. It should be boiled with salted water in which there is a dash of tarragon vinegar, for 25 minutes. Drain and while it is warm break it delicately into flakes and let it grow cold in the refrigerator. Then serve on fresh lettuce with a mayonnaise sauce or French dressing if preferred. A little chopped onion may be added to the dressing if desired.

With endive and cold potatoes it

is also a good addition. Garnish with anchovy fillets and capers.

DRAPERY NOW MORE GRACEFUL

Leaves a comparatively straight silhouette

DRAPERIES are less bizarre, less trying to the figure than they were in the spring when bouffant paniers were launched, but they are equally difficult of achievement. The panier of the spring was so extreme that one hardly expected it to be becoming, but the drapery of the autumn essays to be graceful, becoming as well as chic. It swathes the figure in flowing yet clinging folds. It leaves a comparatively straight silhouette, but breaks into odd fulnesses within that outline.

Some of the new models are little draped if at all. There are one-piece frocks that at first sight seem distinctly familiar, but when one examines them one usually finds subtle differences between them and the straight scant one-piece frothing frocks of last season. The outline may have changed little, but plaites have crept into the skirts, or little rippling folds appear somewhere in the skirt length, or perhaps it is merely a slightly greater breadth in the limp straight falling skirt that works the difference between the new suit and the old one, says the New York Sun.

Everywhere one notices echoes of the panier, attenuated echoes, draperies that one can hardly call paniers, yet they hold a hint of panier origin or inspiration. These draperies fall long and limp, are drawn away but slightly from the front or are caught up but a trifle here or there.

Still there is the tendency to a foot line, narrower than the line above it, though in reality the new skirt may have added foot width, straight falling, flatly pressed plaites or limp folds. No flare, except in extreme period models, but a comfortable width for motion and opportunity for the use of more material.

COLLAPSIBLE IRONING BOARD

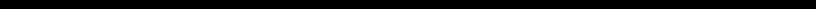
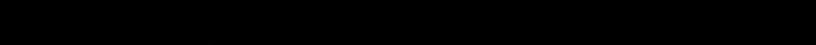
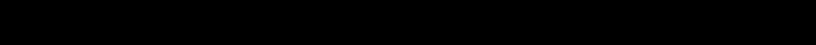
Has lattice basket for damp clothes

VERY new is the collapsible ironing board which rests on two wooden supports and has a lattice basket underneath for holding the damp clothes. With this board no clothes basket is needed, as when the clothes are gathered from the line they can be at once dumped into this lattice basket.

This basket may also be used to protect skirts from coming into direct contact with the floor. Besides the damp clothes basket fitted to this ironing board, a small sleeves board is attached at one end. It is screwed to the larger board and when not needed may be swung around out of the way or be unscrewed and removed altogether.

This small board will, however, be found of great service to the woman who is doing up fine dresses and children's frocks, as it will be so much easier to pull the sleeve or shoulder over this board so near at hand, instead of having to turn to a table on which a small board is resting.

The woman who has never tried one of these tiny boards in any form whatever will be delighted with this collapsible ironing board. The large board, too, may be swung around and the other end rested on a table if desired.



News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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AMERICAN MONEY HAS LARGE PURCHASING POWER IN MARTS OF INTERIOR GUATEMALA

Fruit and Vegetables Are Plentiful and Are Sold at Low Rates, but Native Butter Commands a Good Price

WOMEN DO SELLING

(Special to the Monitor)

GUATEMALA CITY—The inexpensive marketing possible in Guatemala City is the surprise of every American woman who comes here and starts housekeeping. The Mercado Central and the Mercado Calvario are immense buildings, the first in the center of the city, the second located in the suburbs, both filled from early morning until night with hundreds of buyers and sellers, bargaining over the best and freshest of vegetables, meats, poultry, bakery products, as well as large stocks of clothing and dry goods, hats, shoes and furnishings. Every article is sold at prices which defy comparison with the same goods in the United States.

These Mercados are the largest in the republic, but the same low prices for all food supply exist throughout the country, and if anything, are less in the rural districts than in the city. Meat at 16c. per pound, best cuts 20c. per pound, cabbage, cauliflower 8c. per head, tomatoes 2c. each, lettuce 3c. each, sugar, rice beans, 3c. per pound, live chickens 25 to 30c. each, best live turkey, duck, game 75c. to \$1 each, grapefruit 4c. each, oranges 5c. dozen, eggs 20c. dozen, native made butter 30c. pound are some of the attractive purchases possible each morning of the year in Guatemala City. Native butter is exceedingly hard to get in Central America, outside of Guatemala, and generally retails for 60c. per pound.

In all the marketing no particular attention is paid to the display of goods. Everything is merely laid before the local housewife, or more probably her cook, who is a daily visitor at her favorite stalls, and purchases the essentials for 11 o'clock breakfast and evening dinner with great care and freedom of choice. One dollar of American money has a purchasing power in the markets of interior Guatemala of at least six times its value in the United States.

All beef sold in the republic is fresh slaughtered—no cold storage steak here. Slender onions, crisp and moist lettuce, with firm tomatoes for the salad, come from the outside farms in the early morning. The long yellow plantains are shipped from the lower coast regions.



Fruit dealer in Guatemala City, where oranges sell at 5 cents per dozen

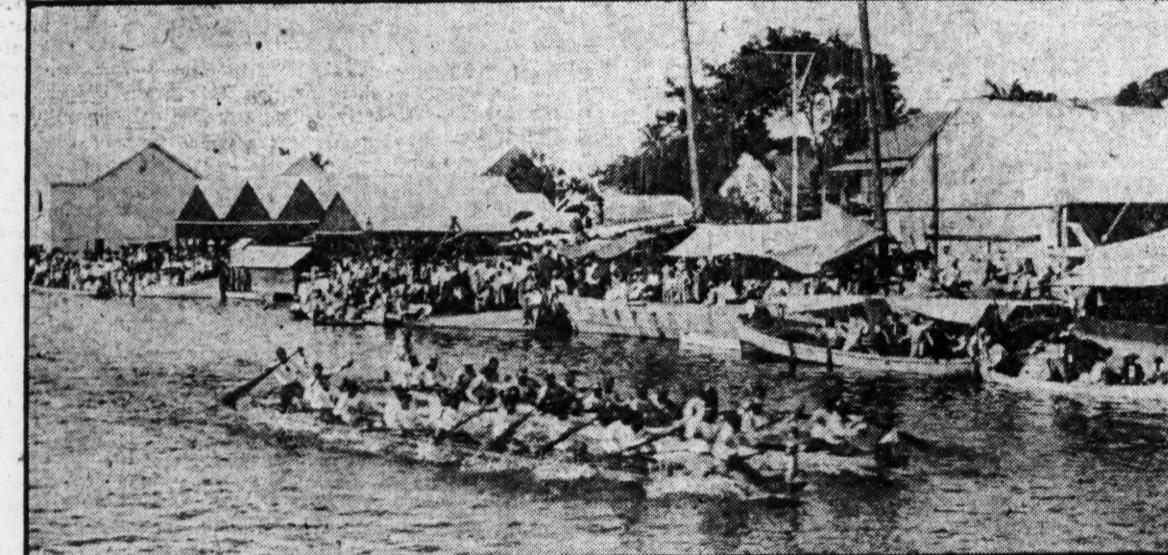


Market scene in Guatemala City, the vendors being women who have their wares in baskets

Strange as it may seem, practically all selling is done by women, with the exception of meat. They are very sharp, keen traders, persistent almost to the point of annoyance. Their sleeping babies are frequently cradled in the stall, entirely oblivious to the surroundings of trade and barter. Many of the market women have been very successful and are rated as well to do among their friends, to whom \$100 of American money represents a fortune. They have regular customers down in the banana lands on the Caribbean coast and ship them weekly baskets of vegetables, eggs and butter.

There is nothing in the United States corresponding to this wonderfully cheap system of purchasing and living. The Guatemalan housekeeper can buy the most delicious fruits and vegetables every day of the year for her table. For this reason a sojourn for business or pleasure in Guatemala is long to be remembered.

CONTRACT-SIGNING IN BRITISH HONDURAS ADDS TO IMPORTANCE OF HOLIDAY SEASON



Boat racing at Belize, only one of the many sports engaged in at capital at the December-January festival

(Special to the Monitor)

ELIZA, B. H.—No more important season of the year is to be reckoned with in Belize, the capital of British Honduras, Central America, than the holidays and the time following in January. It is during these days that the laborers sign contracts for their services in the ensuing year, either for work in the plantations of the colony or in the

neighboring republic of Guatemala. In return for this signing or "hiring," as it is called, the more receive an advance in salary which they distribute between the purchase of the year's supply of clothing and other necessities for family or self, and to them the far more important obligation of having a large share in the holiday sport and general entertainment which is provided on Christmas and New Year's day for rich and poor, black and white, citizen and stranger.

The boat races are hotly contested and the crews are the best of losers as well as winners. Other sports are held, such as cricket and football matches, tennis, swimming, diving contests and athletic events for field and cinder path. The men separate after the holidays for a long absence from family in town with pleasant memories of the season.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A contract has been signed between the government and Engineer Juan Storni for the survey of railroad lines to be constructed through the departments of Soriano, Colonia, Florida, Canelones, Durazno, Maldonado, Rocha and Montevideo.

The house committee for development, with the participation of the minister of the interior, the intendant of the municipality, the president of the council, and the presidents of the boards of sanitation and public works, have definitely approved the project of the executive covering the municipalization of the drainage system.

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica—Negotiations have been opened between the Costa Rican government and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose representative is at present in the capital, for including Golfo Dulce, on the border of Panama, in the itinerary of the company's service. The minister of finance proposes to have the Golfo Dulce stop included in the contract which is now being renewed, in order to assure regular steamship connection between Golfo Dulce and this port in order to develop the large timber resources and agricultural possibilities of the former.

Buenos Aires, A. R.—The minister of public works has authorized an investigation of the best means of utilizing for irrigation purposes, the waters of the Huallapa or Cayapan river, Catamarca province, at a monthly expenditure of \$2000 Argentine cy and \$2000 for cost of installation.

The minister has likewise authorized the construction of a bridge across the Chubut river, at Rawson, Chubut territory, Patagonia, at an expenditure of \$147,200.07 Argentine cy, bids being invited for the supply of the material and construction work.

VALPARAISO, Chile—The govern-

ment has ordered a careful analysis of samples of Japanese coal, with a view to prompting further intercourse between the two countries.

YUNI, Bolivia—In honor of the anniversary of this town, the first section of the railroad that is to connect the Antofogasta-Uyuni-Oro La Paz line with Tupiza near the Argentine border has been opened to traffic amid great enthusiasm. It is regarded as probable that the entire line will be completed within a year or a little over. Advices from Tupiza state that the construction of the proposed line to La Quiaca, northern terminus of the Argentine railroad system is strongly urged on the government, in order to bring about the through railroad communication between Buenos Aires, La Paz and the Pacific at Arica.

URUGUAY LOOKS TO MEAT TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—For some time past the Brazilian protectionist policy has been followed with great concern by the meat packers of this country. It is thought possible that a prolonged unequal contest between the Brazilian and Uruguay interests may result in a general exodus of the latter across the Brazilian border. According to the latest figures the total of the season in the one Brazilian state of Rio Grande exceeded by 25,174,000 kilograms that of the entire output of Argentina and Uruguay put together, notwithstanding the unusual advance in the figures of the abattoirs of both countries over past years.

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 137 William street, New York.

COLONEL ARARIPE EXPLAINS CAUSE OF HIS SUDDEN FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

MANAOS, Brazil—In a manifesto addressed to the people, the prefect of the department of the Purus, Acre Territory, Col. Tristao Araripe, recapitulates the events that led to the recent revolution in that territory and to his temporary absence for his post in Sena Madureira.

The statement lays the troubles entirely at the door of certain officials whom it names, identified with previous administrations and supported in their ambitions by a number of adventurers and by some of the troops garrisoning the frontier posts and since reduced to submission by a military expedition sent up the Amazon and Purus by the federal government and already on their way back. After pointing out that while he was in this port on his way up to take charge of his post in February last he was informed of a plot by those same officials to prevent his landing at Sena Madureira, Colonel Araripe comes to his sudden flight. He says that when the leaders of the revolution called on him to retire, on May 4, he decided, after a pretence of resistance, to flee in order to escape the revolutionists, who were already invading the town looting and committing all kinds of depredations. After lasting a whole month the "piratical" regime was overthrown and Sena Madureira finally retaken by the federal troops after a stiff fight and "thus the normal course of affairs being restored, it is incumbent on me, he concludes, to continue carrying out the program of administration." Popular comment on the manifesto, as on the whole affair of the Purus revolt and the Acre administration, is varied.

SALVADOR'S POSITION DEFINED IN NOTE OF PRESIDENT ARAUJO

(Special to the Monitor)

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—It is considered significant that President Araujo of El Salvador has thought it necessary to instruct the Salvadorean minister here, Don Francisco Lima, to deny categorically the rumors current in this and other Central American capitals that the republic of Salvador is actively supporting a revolution against the present government of Honduras. The President says that such rumors are without foundation, first, because the republic of Honduras is in perfect peace and order, and, second, because the government of El Salvador will never allow conspiracies of any kind to go on within its jurisdiction.

The latter ground is fully admitted, as the Araujo government enjoys the greatest esteem all through Central America and beyond, but as for the condition in which Honduras finds herself today, there is considerable difference of opinion, in view of the far-reaching effects of the Nicaraguan troubles. At the same time, it is believed that one of the objects of the President's communication was to assure the Guatemalan government once more of his attitude in the matter of intrigues against and attacks on neighboring governments, since there have of late been signs of a strong resurgence of the propaganda against President Estrada Cabrera, and El Salvador has been credited with growing hostility to this republic.

GENERAL DURON IS STATED NOT TO BE IN HONDURAN SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—Committees have been formed both here and in Santiago for the purpose of promoting improvements in the seaport place of Vina del Mar that shall transform the latter into a firstclass bathing resort with all modern conveniences and cosmopolitan attractions, in order to make the fashionable gathering place of South Americans from all the republics. The most important members of the South American press have been invited to form part of the committee presided over by Don Santiago Alberto MacKenna.

VINA DEL MAR TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—In answer to the report appearing in some papers of San Salvador of the arrival in Nicaragua of General Jose Manuel Duron at the head of Honduran troops with artillery and machine guns, President Bonilla has wired to the minister in San Salvador the services of the Honduran government a long time ago, proceeding to Nicaragua from the town of Yuscaran, where he resided, near the border, and that he joined at Ocotol the band recruited by Major Diaz. President Bonilla states that his government has mobilized only the small detachment serving for observation purposes on the border of Nicaragua.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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B. H. Hunt, 106 Dudley st.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 20 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT

M. B. French, 434 Broadway.

FALL RIVER

newspaper, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER

L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN

J. W. Butler, 100 Franklin st.

FOREST HILLS

James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.

GLOUCESTER

Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

HANOVER

William E. Hart, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON

Charles G. Fairbanks, Co. 23 Main st.

JANICA

James W. Janica, 14 Main st.

JANICE

P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LAWRENCE

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER

G. C. Prince & Son, 105 Merrimac st.

LEWISTON

B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis cor. Breed st.

MALDEN

L. P. Russell, 83 Main st. (b. & M. R. E.)

MANCHESTER, MASS.

L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD

W. C. Morris, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Peet, 134 Newell square ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

WEST HILLSIDE

N. E. Wilbur, 176 High st.

MELROSE

George L. Lawrence.

NEEDHAM

V. A. Rowe.

NEW BEDFORD

G. L. Briggs, 161 Puritan st.

Fowles New Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND

A. S. Petersen.

ROSLINDALE

W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH

Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY

L. A. Chaplin.

READING

M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY

R. Allison & Co., 3538 Warren st.

W. E. Robbins, 107 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Electric square.

A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Bartow sq.

SPRINGFIELD

Roberts Shop, 52 Main, 215 Main st.

C. L. Ward, 126 Main st.

The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.

W. F. Conklin & C., 457 State st.

Hight's Paint & F. F. Co., 816

State st.

STONINGTON

T. A. Geist, 821 Washington st. New-

tonville.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

C. H. Baker, Newton Upper Falls.

WALTHAM

E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 100 Main st.

WAVERLEY

W. J. Kewell, 18 Church st.

WEST SOMERVILLE

L. H. Steele, 11 Colgate st.

WEYMOUTH

C. H. Smith.

WINCHESTER

Moore & Parker.

WORCESTER

F. A. Easton Company.

BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport News Co., 246 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN

The Connecticut News, 204 State st.

NAKED

RAINEY

G. F. Briggs, 106 North 1st st.

Eugene Stull, 106 North 1st st.

MANCHESTER

L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

NASHUA

F. P. Trow.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-

RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

VERMONT

REPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

MAINE

G. Young, 100 North 1st st.

Eugene Stull, 106 North 1st st.

MANCHESTER

L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

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RHODE ISLAND

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MANAGERS—Man and wife, with experience, both cooks, wish position to manage hotel or boarding house. MRS. M. E. MATTHEWS, 65 Bass Rd., Nahant, Mass. 24

MATRON wants position, or in check room, or would do addressing. MISS COOK, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 21

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Wishes position; knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; little experience. BERTHA M. HALL, 20 N. 1st st., Winter Hill, Mass. 21

OFFICE ASSISTANT—STENOGRAPHER (19), case operator, telephone operator, residence Dorchester; \$6-\$7. MENTION NO. 7782.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oz 2600.

POSITION of trust and responsibility desired by mature, refined, successful business woman, with experience as forelady and manager of residence, for management, manager of rooming house, years' experience in office work, knowledge typesetting, touch system (Underwood), collating and teletyping for many rooms. MRS. C. L. KEITH, 167 W. Brookline st., Boston. 21

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SEAMSTRESS—REFINED young woman, wife of working family, wants position, or as maid, maid by the day. MISS GRACE CARTER, 48 Massachusetts av., Boston. Phone after 12 m. Tremont 210-4. 21

SEAMSTRESS wishes employment, machine, darning and hemming. MISS MYRTIE M. SHEPARD, 44 Osmond st., Springfield, Mass. 21

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with general office work and bookkeeping, wishes position in Boston or any where in New England. FLORENCE E. DOWING, 10 Cypress pl., Lynn, Mass. 21

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, high social standing, wishes position as maid, maid by the day. MISS ELLA G. GRANT, 823 N. Main st., Brookton, Mass. 21

STENOGRAPHER, general office work (19), single residence Somerville; \$15 w. No. 7781. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oz. 2600. 21

STENOGRAPHER, cashier and bookkeeper (20), single, residence Quincy, 45. T. E. 1606. 21

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, good references, desires position as maid, maid by the day. MISS J. H. SPELMAN, 29 Washington st., Boston. 21

STENOGRAPHER (24) desires position; 7 years experience; her references. A. M. MOSWINEY, 212 Webster st., Boston. 21

STUDENTS desire part time employment; house work; care children, clerical work, music, piano, etc. to SOCIAL SERVICES AGENT, 264 Boylston st., Boston. 21

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TELETYPE AND TYPIST (22), responsible, good references. MENTION NO. 7784. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oz. 2600. 21

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VISITING COMPANION or governess—Refined, educated American (22), best experience, references, wants position in charge of house, evenings or week ends. M. H. SMITH, 6 N. Monroe ter., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. 3856-J. 21

YOUNG GIRL desires position as cashier, good references. M. A. KELLY, 200 W. 10th st., New York. 21

STOCK DEPARTMENTS—Require seven boys of neat appearance, over 6 years of age, for stock department. Apply to Department, Subway Floor, First bidg., ABRAHAM & STRAUSS, Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

REPRESENTATIVE—Ambitious young man, formerly of New York, about to make his home in Budapest, Hungary, wishes to act as representative for high grade American firm on any basis desired; excellent references; moderate salary. E. L. EWALD, Box 14, 23

COOK—Middle-aged woman to cook and assist with housework in small family, outside of city, \$125 per month. E. FLOOD, room 1021, 220 Broadway, New York. 21

COOK—A very efficient southern colored cook; fancy and plain cooking of all kinds; wages desired \$45 per month. E. SYLVEA ROBINSON, 44 Prospect st., East Orange, N. J. 21

DRESSMAKER wants competent maid, draper, also finishers and apprentice; while learning. C. H. HUNSCHEK, 1536 N. 10th st., Philadelphia. 21

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FINISHERS experienced on waists and dresses. KUPFER BROS., 6 E. 32nd st., New York. 21

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Woman wanted for general housework in family of 5 adults. THOMAS ALIMPORD, 1893 Amsterdam av., New York. 21

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT—Want a thoroughly experienced woman for their infants' cont department, one of those with whom we have been connected for the first three years. ABRAHAM & STRAUSS, Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

LADY wanted as assistant in selling Lincoln Island oysters to be refined, good, good conversationalist; experience unnecessary; excellent salary to right person; write or call between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. to 108 W. 56th st., Suite 305. 21

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THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"LITTLE MISS LLEWELYN"
Founded on "Le Mariage de Mlle. Beulmans" by Frantz Fonsom and Fernand Wicheler

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Hilda Trevelyan and Edmund Gwenn have started their joint management at the Vaudeville in a comedy that had an immense success both in Paris, where it was first produced, and Belgium, the land of its birth. It has now been adapted for the English stage, and, as far as any one who has not seen the original can judge, very well adapted indeed. A good deal of the fun of the original lay in the rasping French of the well-to-do bourgeoisie in Brussels. In place of which the adapters have chosen the sing-song inflection of the Welsh, with their everlasting "look you," and occasional lapses into the language itself. Mr. Gwenn and Miss Trevelyan, in parts that suit them exactly, are sufficiently Celtic for a London audience, members of their excellent company being actually Welsh.

A young man from London is sent to a little town in Carmarthenshire to get a practical knowledge of his father's business. He does not seem a particularly bright or adaptable young man, and as a mere Englishman is only regarded with suspicion. Enos Llewelyn, the owner of the business, has a daughter, and when the curtain rises on this young lady sitting opposite the young Englishman at a high desk, instinct tells you at once that after a necessary amount of difficulty the two will inevitably be engaged or married at the end of the play. Indeed the plot, which entails a certain amount of sentimentalism, seems rather more Belgian than Welsh, and is in fact of no great importance.

The popularity of the play lies in the atmosphere it produces. There is the little office with its small competitions and minute misfortunes, the domestic life of the family, anything but harmonious, and broadly ridiculous, the election of the chairman to a board with its pause for refreshments and speeches not devoid of personalities. "Do you remember father's speech on the Welsh disestablishment bill when he opened the new skating rink?" asks a dutiful and not disinterested son; and again, in allusion to a civic reception, "is any one as good as father at receiving?" "Yes," answers the chairman amid sympathetic laughter, "he is all right at receiving, it is when it comes to giving he is not so good."

The wit and sentiment indeed can only be described as broadly obvious, of the sort that appeals to the sides rather than to the head. Mr. and Mrs. Llewelyn squabble perpetually at the top of their voices, the noise of the stage only being equalled by the roar of laughter in front. Their daughter, a provincial "angel in the house," makes peace by a little gentle machiavellism, or, in other words, by being tactful at the expense of truth. The play, however, was received from beginning to end with shouts of uproarious laughter and now and again with a little sympathetic sniveling where occasion obviously demanded it. There is, however, some legitimate fun in the comedy, only it may be hoped that the time will come when audiences will be more discriminating in their sympathies.

PIERRE LOTI'S "LA FILLE DU CIEL"

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—M. Pierre Loti is leaving Havre for New York on Sept. 21. This well-known French author is a retired captain of the navy, whose family name is Viaud. He intends to travel under an assumed name to avoid recognition and insists that his privacy shall be scrupulously respected while on board ship. On his arrival in New York he wishes to select his own hotel himself. It must be near the theater in which his new play "La Fille du Ciel" is to be produced. Pierre Loti is said to have some very conservative ideas, amongst which is his dislike to ride in cabs. As for the tramway he regards it as the curse of the age.

This author has lived so happily and undisturbed for years in his beautiful home at Hendaye on the banks of the Bidassoa, that when some time ago various modern hotels were erected and a tramway constructed in the vicinity, he was in despair, and not only raised a vociferous protest but took great pains to instill his views on this subject into the minds of the old Basque inhabitants. Finally he was so disturbed that he actually left Hendaye altogether. His love for his old home and country was, however, so great that he felt compelled to return and put up with the modernizing of his village and its ensuing bustle and popularity.

The object of Pierre Loti's visit to New York is nominally to supervise the production of his new play, and it is expected that the presence, in New York, of the popular author of "Le Pecheur d'Iceland" will arouse the amount of interest so much desired by the management and will give the necessary impetus to this new and costly theatrical production.

"La Fille du Ciel" was written at the request of Sarah Bernhardt, who wished herself to represent the character of the old Empress of China, whom she greatly admired. She begged her old friend Mme. Judith Gautier, the daughter of the celebrated poet and romanticist, who is herself a great authority on oriental questions, to write the play, and the latter consented, providing the cooperation of Pierre Loti could be secured. This was obtained, and as Pierre Loti was at the time stationed at the French naval station in the Bosphorus, the work was carried on by means of correspondence from there.

When the play was finished Mme. Bernhardt was delighted with it, but was soon dismayed to discover that it

would cost some 150,000 francs to produce. She hesitated at the outlay, and the play was shelved until Mr. Tyler of New York unearthed it, and to the authors' delight made an offer which was finally accepted.

The translation of "La Fille du Ciel" has been approved by Pierre Loti who has a good acquaintance with English. The preparations for the production have proved to be even more costly than contemplated by Mme. Bernhardt, the preliminary expenses alone being near 500,000 francs. An important commission of decorators, painters, designers, costumers and other experts were forthwith despatched to China to study the details of the staging of the piece under the immediate influence of local color, and it is said that the faithfulness of the representation and the general magnificence of the spectacle will surpass all precedent.

The play is to be produced very shortly after Pierre Loti's arrival in New York at the "Millionaire's Theater" in Central park west, and one of the principal scenes will represent a troupe of camels before one of the gates leading into the city of Peking.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Charlotte Thompson

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The adaptation from Mrs. Wiggin's Rebecca books, which may, and probably will, become a success in London, cannot frankly be regarded as a play. It is a fresh and unpretentious piece of work with enough human sympathy in it to excuse its sentimentality. Though there is nothing one has not seen often before in the characters depicted, they are, however, clearly and naturally drawn, and will never lose their power of interesting the majority of audiences. Still, to traverse "Mr. Trotter's" words, "I say it is not a play."

Miss Marie Dressler, it is said, has been engaged to follow Sembrich, Gadski, Neilson and Camanier on a program at the Arena music festival at Toronto Oct. 7, burling these artists in her sketch.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Superintendent C. E. McMullin of the Portland division, Boston & Maine, is making an inspection trip over the Portsmouth and Dover routes by special train, accompanied by his official staff.

The New Haven's examination car, No. 550, arrived at South station power house yard yesterday from the Readville shops ready for service in examining eastern district crews.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine is installing concrete switch movement foundations and trunking bases at tower F mechanical plant near East Cambridge station.

The Long Island railroad private car, No. 39, occupied by General Manager James T. McCrea, Jr., returned to New York city from Concord, N. H., over the W. Pittsford line this morning.

New York Central private car, No. 407, occupied by Chief Engineer George W. Kittredge and party, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany from Grand Central station, New York, 6:50 o'clock this morning.

Miss Talliaferro, both in her troubles, which she ingeniously believes are the greatest in the world, and in her joys, which infect those on the stage and off, is likely to be in England, as she must be in America, one of the most popular of children. Emma Jane, too, in a less exacting role, is also delightfully quaint, with her head screwed up in tight curls and her manner all in jerks. In fact it is only when these young ladies put on long dresses in the last act, that fully realize they are mature actresses.

The passenger train master Elmer H. Morse of the New Haven is inspecting stations and passenger yards on the South Shore to Cohasset today.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine is constructing an elevated track at East Cambridge round house to draw oil supply direct from tank cars.

On account of heavy southbound business the Pullman Company has placed in service three extra parlor cars between Aubur Junction, Montreal and Boston via the Rutland road, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg road.

MILFORD

Capt. William Gilbert Pond, clerk and probation officer of the district court, has received his sixth commission as notary public.

Almiran O. Caswell, superintendent of the public schools, has announced that the registration is 2110. Last year it was 2100.

J. Harry Finn, Milford high school 1910, passed a civil service examination and is now in Washington as stenographer in the land office of the government.

Frank F. Woodhead, construction engineer, has gone to Tampa, Fla., where he will have charge of construction work for a gas company.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Tomorrow evening Alfred C. Monroe W. R. C. will serve a supper in Union hall.

The senior class of the high school will hold luncheon sales at the school every Thursday.

WEYMOUTH

The Old Folks Association has extended invitations to residents to attend the annual reunion Sept. 25 in the Union church, South Weymouth.

Former Chief of Police Oliver Hough-ton has been reelected president of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Light Battery Association.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The last meeting of the registrars of voters before the primaries will be held Saturday night.

The Howard high school is being remodeled to make room for the incoming pupils. Typewriting is to be introduced into the school this year.

WORCESTER

The fall term of the Worcester Art Museum school of arts and crafts will open Oct. 1. H. Stuart Michie will again take charge as principal.

LEOMINSTER

Arthur J. Houde has been elected president of the senior class of the high school.

MILTON

The Milton Historical Society is rehearsing for the pageant to be held on Oct. 5.

ABINGTON

The pupils at the Dunbar-street school

have purchased a stereopticon lantern,

and illustrated lectures will be given during the school year.

WHITMAN

The senior class of the high school has chosen a committee to arrange for the annual class play.

EVERETT

Gen. A. P. Martin camp of Spanish War Veterans observed ladies night last night in G. A. R. hall.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Millett Lloyd has won the club championship at the Arlington Heights Ten-

BOSTON NOTES

Weber and Fields will offer "The June Bride," a new musical comedy from Vienna, at the Majestic Monday evening.

"Is Matrimony a Failure" will be given a stock company production at the Castle Square theater next Monday.

"Thais" is such a success at the St. James that it will be continued for a third week. "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" is to follow.

The Hollis will open for the regular season Sept. 30 with "The Talker," a drama by Marian Fairfax with Tully Marshall in the leading role.

Mail orders are being received for seats

for the "Robin Hood" engagement at the Boston theater beginning Sept. 30.

The finest cast of the season, so far, comes in "Oliver Twist" to the Plymouth Sept. 30, when Wilton Lackaye, Marie Doro, Edmund Breese, and Constance Cooper appear in the leading roles.

George B. Hassell, long a favorite member of the Castle Square stock company, is now leading man of the "Community Players," a stock company at Pittsfield, Mass. This week they are acting "Her Husband's Wife" and this evening go to Springfield for a single performance.

The play is to be produced very shortly after Pierre Loti's arrival in New York at the "Millionaire's Theater" in Central park west, and one of the principal scenes will represent a troupe of camels before one of the gates leading into the city of Peking.

HERE AND THERE

Fred Nible and Josephine Cohan write from Australia that "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," in which they are touring, has made a great hit. Later they will act "The Fortune Hunter" and "Officer 666."

Miss Marie Dressler, it is said, has been engaged to follow Sembrich, Gadski, Neilson and Camanier on a program at the Arena music festival at Toronto Oct. 7, burling these artists in her sketch.

MILLBURY

The senior class of the Millbury high school has appointed this committee to have charge of the annual play: Mary Connors, Eleanore Lacontine, Josephine Brady, William A. Leahy, Irving Miron and William Young. The class expects to give the play Oct. 29.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Second Congregational church meets this afternoon at the home of Mrs. John W. Ashton.

Miss Annie H. Palmer, supervisor of music in the public schools has resigned.

DORCHESTER

A petition is being signed by residents of the east side of Washington street to be presented to the school committee asking that the children who have been attending the Oliver Wendell Holmes school and who were transferred to the Marshall school on Westville street, either be sent back to their school or transferred to some other school nearer their homes.

WHITINSVILLE

The following officers have been chosen by the Northbridge high school cadets: First captain, James O. Callahan; first lieutenant, Wesley W. Webster; B company captain, Lillian G. Ball; first lieutenant, Margaret E. Anderson; C company captain, George W. Johnson; first lieutenant, William E. Dohran; D company captain, Gertrude D. Murphy; first lieutenant, Vera Mack.

READING

Henry R. Johnson, Edgar H. Hunt and Frank K. Black, sewer commissioners, will recommend to the town Monday night that the town make an immediate beginning towards constructing a system of sewerage. The outlet proposed is filtration beds in the watershed of the Mystic river, northwest of the town.

STONEMHAM

The new organ in the Baptist church will be played for the first time at a public recital Saturday evening.

The two buildings which stood on the Preston Richardson estate have been moved to High street by W. B. Parker and the ground is now clear for the foundation of the new state armory.

ROCKLAND

The First Congregational church will hold a recognition service for the new pastor, the Rev. John C. Prince, Oct. 2.

Rally Sunday will be celebrated at the First Congregational church Sunday.

At the annual meeting and field day of the Massachusetts Asparagus Growers Association Wednesday addresses were made by Dr. H. J. Wheeler of Rhode Island, Prof. F. W. Morse, Prof. J. B. Norton of the bureau of plant industry, and C. W. Prescott of Concord.

MAYNARD

Miss Burke, teacher of grade 2 at the Nason street school, has been transferred to the third grade, and her place is being taken by Miss Caroline R. Randlett of Northwood Center, N. H.

LEXINGTON

George G. Meade will 119, G. A. R., meet this evening.

The New England Telephone Company is erecting a new telephone exchange on Muzzey street.

Lexington grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold its annual neighborhood's night, Nov. 13, in Hinsdale hall.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The attack comes at a most trying period when the senator feels that his good name is worth more than the riches of the world. He has served his country honestly for 30 years and now with one blow he is likely to be cast down and trampled upon by the crowd that only the day before cheered him. But this is not all, he must retain the love of his children and that of the woman he wishes to marry. He does fight the attack and Bernstein is said to have worked it out so that the suspense is cumulative. Guirky played this role abroad and Mr. Mason is to play it here. The acts are laid near Dinard and in Biarritz, France. In the support appear Martha Hedman and Sidney Herbert.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The last meeting of the registrars of voters before the primaries will be held Saturday night.

The Howard high school is being remodeled to make room for the incoming pupils. Typewriting is to be introduced into the school this year.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The last meeting of the registrars of voters before the primaries will be held Saturday night.

The registrars will be held again Saturday from 7:30 to 9 p.m.

WEBSTER

The dedication and opening of the new Larchen Hall will take place Sept. 23.

MILTON

The Milton Historical Society is rehearsing for the pageant to be held on Oct. 5.

ABINGTON

The pupils at the Dunbar-street school

have purchased a stereopticon lantern,

and illustrated lectures will be given during the school year.

WHITMAN

The senior class of the high school has chosen a committee to arrange for the annual class play.

EVERETT

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Through the office of Poole & Biglow, 70 Kilby street, the following property was purchased in Somerville for John J. Dervan: 40 Lake street, consisting of a two-family house and stable, with 6500 square feet of land assessed for \$7500; 42 Lake street, which is a three-family house with 3465 square feet of land, assessed for \$4300; and 44 Lake street, a three-family house and lot containing 3587 square feet of land, valued for taxes at \$4800. The grantor, Alice E. Lake, was represented by A. Ela Cooker.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The following sales and agreements have been signed through the office of O'Meara & Lynch, 642 Warren street, Grove Hall:

Twenty-five Larchmont street, sold by the Taunton Savings Bank to James McCready, who will occupy. It is a frame two-apartment house with 4000 square feet of land and bears an assessment of \$5500.

Two Otisfield street, sold by Bernadette C. Howard to the Old Colony Associated Trust. It is a frame dwelling house with 6300 square feet of land and is assessed for \$6200.

Seventeen Gaston street, owned by Katherine M. Dooley, sold to the Old Colony Associated Trust. There are 5000 square feet of land and a frame dwelling house. Assessed for \$8000, with \$2000 of its land value.

Eight and 12 Hammond street, sold to G. Augustus Holzman by John F. Thornton. The property consists of a three-family frame dwelling and a two-apartment frame house and stable, with 18,000 square feet of land. The total assessment in the two parcels being \$14,500.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Eliza W. Devans, owner of property at 12 Agassiz park, near Burroughs street, has conveyed the title to Mary T. Spang. It consists of a frame dwelling and good sized lot, assessed in all for \$8000. The 8207 square feet of land included carries \$3300.

Thomas F. Dailey has sold his estate, 42 Colburn avenue, near Belgrave avenue, to Susan M. Gatturra. There is a frame dwelling house and 5685 square feet of land, taxed for \$4300, of which the land carries \$700.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

Joseph Gatemann et al. are the new owners of premises 122 Brighton street, corner of Poplar street, West End, composed of a frame house on 37 square feet of land taxed to Maria H. Lohman for \$3100, of this amount \$1300 is land value.

The South End sale recorded was from Richard Powers to Max Werbalski of a frame house on 780 square feet of land located 3 Hamburgh street, near Mystic street, taxed at \$900, with \$600 of that amount upon the land.

SALES AT BRIDGTON, MAINE

Through the office of J. E. Conant & Co., Lowell, the following sales at auction, Sept. 18, are reported of properties belonging to the Forest Mills Company of Bridgton.

The mill proper was purchased by the American Woolen Company for \$16,000. The same purchasers took title to three of the remaining 14 village parcels, which were in most instances bought by individuals. The total sales including taxes for the current year aggregated \$31,000 and D. Eugene Chaplin, trustee for the Forest Mills Company, expressed satisfaction in the results obtained. The attendance was large and interested.

CHARGE SUBSIDIARY HELD AS INDEPENDENT BY HARVESTER CO.

CHICAGO—Contracts and other documents by which the International Harvester Company is alleged to have formed and carried on a trust have been introduced by the government in its antitrust suit against that corporation. One of the 11 contracts shows that in the purchase of D. H. Osborne & Co., with a plant at Auburn, N. Y., George W. Perkins had signed for the harvester company.

The government charges that for two years the defendant concealed and denied its association with the Osborne company and operated the latter as an independent company. This is said to have been in pursuance of the defendant's alleged policy, by denying ownership, to use controlled companies to break down competition and secure for themselves the benefit of public sentiment against combinations.

Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant attorney-general, also introduced contracts alleging the acquisition by the Harvester company of the Keystone company, Sterlin, Ill.; the Altman & Miller Company, Akron, O., and the Minnie Harvester Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Referring to the testimony of R. C. Haskins, president of the International Harvester Company of America, Mr. Grosvenor stated that it had been shown that the Minnesota state prison had been a competitor in the manufacture of harvesting machinery, and had tended to reduce the prices, particularly in Minnesota.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Richard Powers to Max Werbalski, Hambridge st.; S. W. to Joseph Gatemann et al., Brighton and Peplar sts.; q. \$1. John Beck et al. to Edward J. Hobbs, Winchester st.; q. \$1. Edward J. Hobbs to John Beck et al., Winchester st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Francis N. Balch to Rosa D. Schobel, Second and B sts.; q. \$1.

E. Josephine Mitchell et al. to John C. Habel, Second and C sts.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Richard De Cunto to Eugenia De Cunto et al., Maverick and Geneva sts.; w. \$1.

Ellen E. McMahon est. to John Nugent et ux., Maverick and Liverpool sts.; d. \$1.

Marla A. McMahon et al. to John Nugent et ux., Maverick and Liverpool sts.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY

Merchants Cooperative Bank, mtrce, to Waverly Cooperative Bank to Roy C. Wells, Oakland av.; q. \$1.

Albert Selby to Deborah Selby, Bickford st.; q. \$1.

William Swindell to Charles E. Merrill, Hollander st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Moody Land Trust to Andrew C. Foppe, d.; q. \$1.

Moody Land Trust to Louis Foppe, d.; q. \$1.

Mary Salerno to Herman P. Bell, Howard av.; q. \$1.

Francis J. Giblin to Dora Whitney, Mathew st.; q. \$1.

William E. Wight to Helen C. McNamara, Rowell st.; q. \$1.

Caroline W. Hoffman est. to Thomas F. Forrester, Morton st.; d. \$1600.

WEST ROXBURY

Eliza W. Devens to Mary A. Spang, Agassiz st.; w. \$1.

Eliza W. Devens to Susan M. Gatturra, Colberg av.; w. \$1.

Susan Sherry to Susan V. O'Neill, Lasell st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Edmund A. Hyde to Blanche H. Somerby, Perthish rd.; q. \$1.

Thomas Sewall to Old Colony Associated Trust, Holmes st., 6 lots; q. \$1.

EDGAR PARK

John Shepherd to William Eissler et ux., Trellawney rd.; d. \$1.

Edmund C. Ferguson to William Eissler et ux., Trellawney rd. and Blake st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

East Weymouth Savings Bank, mtrce, to East Weymouth Savings Bank, Orange st.; d. \$800.

East Weymouth Savings Bank to Lillian J. Bushay, Orange st.; q. \$1.

WINTHROP

Mary L. Colton to Mary W. Osgood, Cottage Park rd.; w. \$500.

Edna A. Albee to John E. O'Connell, Nettle st.; q. \$1.

Albert A. Stanley et al. to George W. Day, Almont st.; w. \$1.

George W. Day to H. Martyn McNeil, Revere and Almont st.; w. \$1.

REVERE

Joshua Blampied to John Smith, Arlington av.; w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Draper rd., 39, ward 20; H. L. Ray; wood dwelling.

Walton rd., 10, ward 23; John A. Harvey, Over, 100, wood dwelling.

Parke Hill rd., 61, rear, ward 19; Dr. E. W. Cushing, C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood nurses' home.

West Hill st., 18, ward 20; Wm. E. Wight; wood dwelling.

Saxton st., 118, ward 20; Wm. R. Smallman, James E. Day; wood dwelling.

Canal st., 22, rear; Thomas Batter; Cary st., 30, ward 23; William Cannell, J. G. Hutchinson; after mfg.

Williams st., 1, ward 22; Frank Carr; fire dwelling.

Main st., 29, ward 5; Warren Inst. for Saws; after offices.

REGISTRATION

The new registration is in progress at Simmons College, which is in its eleventh year.

The classes in the department of household economics are crowded, although registration figures are not complete.

Two new houses added to the Peterborough street dormitories are filled to capacity.

Among the new instructors are Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, president of the W. E. & I. U., who has charge of the department of household economics; Prof. S. M. Gunn of Technology, who will lecture on sanitation, and Charles F. Rittenhouse, who will have charge of courses in accounts in the secretarial department. Charles D. Belden, state librarian, will give courses in documents. Miss Alice L. Hopkins comes from Smith College library to assist as librarian.

The building at 18 Somerset street, until recently occupied by the Genealogical Society, will hereafter be used by the college as a school for social workers.

President Lefavour and Dean Arnold addressed the students in the library of the college Wednesday.

The law school will open Sept. 26 with a freshman class of about 140, which is unusually large.

A new department of education has been instituted, and Dr. John Epstein Clarke has been placed as its head with the title of professor of education and school administration. The new department aims to systematize and render more complete courses for those students intending to enter the profession of teaching, and will also be available for teachers in public schools in active service.

Registration and final tests are in progress at Wellesley College today in preparation for the beginning of class work on Sept. 24. The Boston & Albany railroad is stopping all east and west bound through trains at Wellesley to accommodate students, and special baggage facilities are also being provided.

Examinations for entrance into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are already in progress. Professors are in daily consultation with prospective students and Dr. MacLaurin has returned from his trip of inspection of European institutions.

The activities of the summer school are not ended, however, the courses in industrial chemistry continuing till Friday afternoon of next week, while the summer civil engineering camp, now a portion of the regular course, will close Sept. 25. Registration is expected to be completed Sept. 30.

Entrance examinations are in progress today at the Newton Theological Institute, which opened Wednesday with an unusually large number of applicants for admission to the freshman class.

COPPER MINERS IN UTAH WALK OUT

BINGHAM, Utah—Miners of the Utah Copper Company walked out Wednesday because their company and other neighboring concerns refused an increase in wages. There was a rifle skirmish between the miners and 35 deputy sheriffs who attempted to draw the fires at the mines. The officers were driven from the works.

The miners are demanding a horizontal increase of 50 cents per day. An informal demand to this effect was made a few weeks ago, and on Sept. 1 the Utah Copper Company announced an increase of 25 cents for all laborers. This apparently was not satisfactory to a majority of the men, and agitation for the full 50-cent raise continued.

PROFESSOR BECOMES DEAN

KANSAS CITY—C. E. McClung, for

the past 14 years professor of zoology at the University of Kansas, has re-

signed to accept the position of dean of the school of zoology at the University of Pennsylvania.

CLASSES RETURN TO WORK IN COLLEGES AS NEW TERM IS BEGUN

(Continued from page one)

city administration; Dr. Benjamin W. Van Riper and Prof. John P. Marshall, who has been promoted to the professorship of the history and theory of music. All these men addressed the gathering.

Tufts College is in its fifty-ninth year. There are several changes in the faculty. Karl Schmidt, Ph. D., Marburg, becomes head of the philosophy department from which Dr. Herbert E. Cushman resigned; Henry H. Marvin, C. S., Gwinnett College, Ph. D., Columbia University, is at the head of the physics department in place of Prof. H. G. Chase, resigned; Arthur I. Andrews, A. B., Brown University, Ph. D., Harvard, is the new professor of history and head of that department.

Several new instructors have been appointed. Two promotions have occurred in the faculty, Lucius M. Bristol, A. M., S. T. B., as assistant professor of applied christianity, and Samuel L. Connor assistant professor in civil engineering.

The new instructors are: Hugh W. Pritchett, A. B., Southern College, A. M., Tulane, instructor in German; Merrill C. Hill, A. B., Bowdoin, instructor of modern languages in the engineering school; Frank W. Pote, B. S., Rose Polytechnical Institute, instructor in physics; Melville D. Liming, A. B., Miami, A. M., Harvard, assistant in political science.

Jackson College also reopened for its third year with a large increase in the number of students for the freshman class.

Class work is in progress at Simmons College, which is in its eleventh year. The classes in the department of household economics are crowded, although registration figures are not complete.

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MEXICAN PRISONERS MAY BE DEPORTED

WASHINGTON—Col. Orozco and four other rebel leaders, Flores, Caballero,

Valdez and Rochin, were sent Wednesday by Captain Mitchell, whose men captured them, from Presidio to Marfa, Tex. Other prisoners of less importance have been released.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SHORTS COVERING BRINGS ABOUT A STRONGER MARKET

Professional Traders Still Command the Situation So Far as Price Changes Are Concerned

LONDON IS FIRMER

There was a better tone in both the New York and Boston securities markets at the opening today. Quotations were fractionally higher than last night's closing and during the early trading further improvement was made.

There was no change in the situation and no news developments of any kind to influence prices. It was consequently assumed that the decline in the late trading yesterday in New York was induced largely by short selling and that the improvement this morning was due to a covering movement.

It is still a strictly professional market and a very dull one compared with the activity prevailing in general business. Wolverine showed decided improvement in the Boston market. American Can common and preferred were strong features of the New York market.

After the early rise there were frequent recessions but with the exception of the specialties price changes were unimportant. Can opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ and advanced to 44 before midday. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ and advanced 2 points further during the first half hour of the session.

Some improvement was shown by American Linseed Oil, Louisville & Nashville, American Beet Sugar and Pittsburgh Coal preferred.

There was little doing in the local market. Boston & Maine was inclined to be weak. It opened unchanged at 96 and declined a point before midday. Granby opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose more than a point further. United Fruit opened unchanged at 17 and went to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ before midday. Osceola was weak. After opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 113 it declined a point further.

Trading was very quiet in the afternoon. Further improvement in the Can issue was a feature of the New York market. A break in Indiana was a feature of the local market. North Lake and Franklin also sold off.

LONDON—In the late session on the stock exchange price movements were irregular and business was sluggish. A drooping disposition in discounts after the publication of the Bank of England's statement influenced a harder tendency in gilt-edged investments but home rails appeared to be friendless. Mines and oils had a heavy tone. De Beers finished unchanged at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. De Paris bourse closed quiet, Berlin easier.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened strong 4 to 8 points higher. Oct. 11, 40; Dec. 11, 64; Jan. 11, 64; Feb. 11, 72; Mar. 11, 70; April 11, 77; May 11, 83@11, 84.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady. middlings 8.82d, up 6 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 1000, no American. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 1 up. At 12:30 p.m. firm, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ up from previous closing: Oct. Nov. 6.40; Dec. Jan. 6.34; Jan.-Feb. 6.36; March-April 5.37.

BOSTON & WORCESTER

The report of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. (the operating company) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, compares with previous years as follows:

1912	1911	1910
Gross earnings	\$619,323	\$615,080
Oper. expenses	361,438	355,855
Net	258,485	259,225
Int. chg. & tns.	12,727	12,364
Bal. for div.	86,713	94,469
Prev. div.	1,834,450	60,700
Con. divs.	50,625	30,375
Surplus	17,744	94,498
50,331		

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, with occasional showers tonight or Friday; cool tonight; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, probably showery tonight or Friday.

Showers are expected during the last 24 hours in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi river. Slight disturbances central this morning over the New England section. This vicinity is on the southern edge of this unsettled condition. An area of moderate rain continues over Tennessee, is producing pleasant weather in the central sections. The temperature has fallen from Iowa eastward to Ohio.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

a. m. 70°; noon 80°; Average temperature yesterday, 68-23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 72°; Portland, Me. 68°; Buffalo 70°; Albany 76°; Nantucket 72°; Pittsburgh 74°; Washington 80°; Chicago 68°; Philadelphia 72°; Boston 74°; Jacksonville 72°; Denver 64°; San Francisco 64°; St. Louis 64°; Kansas City 62°.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:59 a. m.; High water, 5:45 a. m.; 5:52 a. m.; 5:50 p. m.

Length of day 12:19.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88
Am Ag Chem	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	76 1/2	77	76	76 1/2
Am Can	42 1/2	45	42 1/2	44 1/2
Am Can pf	121 1/2	126 1/2	121 1/2	126 1/2
Am Car Fndry	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am Can Fndry pf	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cities pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	57	57	56	57
Am H & L	6	6	6	6
Am Linseed Oil	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Linseed Oil pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40
Am Melting Pts	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Am Smelt Soc B	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	35 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Sunbeam	127 1/2	127	127	127
Am Sunbeam pf	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am American Tel	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am Woolen pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Amcando	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Amchison pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Beth Steel pf	74	74	74	74
B R T	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Butterick	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ca Pacific	276 1/2	276 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Central Leather	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ches & Ohio	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Chi & Gt West	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chi M & St. P.	107	107	107	107
Chi Tel & Tel	107	107	107	107
Chi Traction	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chino	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Con Gas	146	146	145 1/2	146
Con Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Conn Products pf	85	85	85	85
Detroit United Ry	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
DuB D N P Co pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 1st pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Fed Min & Co	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gen Electric	182	182	182	182
Gen Motor Co	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Motor Co pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Goldfield Con	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich Co	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goodrich Co pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gror	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Net	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Net pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int Japan	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Paper pf	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Int Pump	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Pump pf	81	81	81	81
Kan City pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lake Erie	106	106	106	106
Lehigh Valley	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Long Wiles B Co	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L-W B Co pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L & N	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
MacKay Cos	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Mackay Cos pf	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Manhattan	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Inter-Net	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Net pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int Japan	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Paper pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Int Pump pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Steel pf	90	90	90	90
Int Bock Island	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Int Rock Island pf	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Seaboard A L pf	43	43	43	43
Stearns Roebuck	213 1/2	213 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Ry	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Southern Ry pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
St L & Western	82	82	82	82
North American	85	85	85	85
St L & Western pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
People's Gas	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf	66	66	66	66

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

IRON AND STEEL MARKETS SHOW AN UPWARD TENDENCY

Opening of Books of Important Steel Companies for Deliveries Next Year Week's Chief Development

EARLY RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Iron and steel markets continue exceedingly strong, with good sized advances in pig iron in some districts, and in finished material a rising tendency, but less talk of runaway market.

The opening of the books of important steel companies for deliveries in 1913 is the chief new development of the week. Sales of steel bars have been made for the first quarter at 1,350, Pittsburgh, and of plates and structural shapes at 1,400.

The inability of the large producers to take further business for 1912 delivery in the chief products of steel has been shown more plainly in the past week by further advances of \$1 to \$2 a ton on material from store.

Railroads are being urged to be open with orders for open hearth rails for spring delivery, and already there are good bookings for winter rollings. The B. & O. and Pennsylvania orders, which will be large, are likely to be closed within 10 days. The Lackawanna railroad is reported to have placed 20,000 tons, the greater part at Buffalo. The Harriman lines have bought 10,000 tons more for this year at Chicago; the Northern Pacific has also taken a further lot, while the Great Northern is still negotiating. The Southern Pacific has just added 18,000 tons to its 1912 order.

Export business in all lines is at full time, and for export rails higher prices are being secured than for home deliveries—the second period in the history of our steel exports in which this has been the case. The Canton & Hawkeye railroad has bought 5,000 tons here. The single Chinese rail mill is sold up for 12 months.

An order for 2,500 cars for Argentina has been taken by the Middletown, Pa., works. New domestic contracts include 3,000 for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 250 steel underframes for the Northern Pacific, and 500 steel hopper cars for the Wabash. The new Canadian plant of the National Car Company has orders from the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific that will keep it busy to the end of 1913.

Congestion of Central Western and Chicago plate mills is still such as to allow eastern mills to get a steady business for early delivery at the highest prices in years. One eastern seller has now advanced to 150¢ at mill for sheared and 1.55¢ for universal plates.

On structural steel 1.40¢, Pittsburgh now appears to be a minimum, and while contracts for buildings and bridges have not been as large in September as in August, a large volume of work is ahead. The steel for the Equitable building, New York, 36,000 tons, was placed this week.

The week's advances in foundry pig iron represent an average of about 50 cents in northern markets. In some sections, particularly the East, buying is less, but the pace was getting rapid and a breathing spell is not amiss. Western and central western buying of foundry grades for the first quarter and first half of 1913 is still considerable and the situation is stronger in every quarter.

Further sales of 4,000 tons of southern iron have been made for export in Italy in the early months of 1913, the price netting \$14 at furnace for No. 3. Southern No. 2 iron has sold at \$13.50 Birmingham, for delivery in the first quarter, and \$13 is minimum with Alabama sellers for this year.

CLEVELAND—The Daily Iron Trade review says: Pig iron market at leading centers in the East and further advances are expected, especially in the East. Bessmer sold at Pittsburgh, Tuesday, for next year, at \$15.50. Eastern Pennsylvania makers advanced \$2 X to \$16.50. Prohibitive price of \$17.50 for foundry is named at Chicago and Birmingham, iron sells at \$13 to \$13.50. Billets and sheet bars are scarce in Pittsburgh and prices are higher. Furnace coke settles to \$2.50 with inquiry aggregating 200,000 tons monthly pending. Western railroads will buy 60,000 tons of steel rails. Spikes advanced from \$1.75 to \$1.80.

MORE ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Inquiries for cars and locomotives are being put out by the New Haven, Burlington, Great Northern, Lehigh Valley, Northern Pacific and Lackawanna.

Railroad spikes are in heavy demand, one inquiry for 2,000 tons by Lackawanna. There are several inquiries for spikes running into thousands of tons. The price was increased this week \$1 per ton, to \$1.80 per kg of 100 pounds.

CAR ORDERS

NEW YORK—Union Tank Line of New York has ordered 1,000 tank cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company.

BUSINESS PAYING NO ATTENTION TO CAMPAIGN WARFARE

CHICAGO—The crop is still the thing. Everybody proceeds upon that assumption. Nobody assumes any concern over politics. How far the boom can proceed depends upon its own carrying capacity. Therefore, it cannot go very far immediately, although it may last a long time. Cars, men and cash place the limitations already.

John J. Mitchell says: "Big crops have given encouragement, and the people are attending to business without being disturbed by politics."

George M. Reynolds says: "Not in the 32 years I have been in the banking business has prosperity had so little chance of being shaken as at present. There is no danger now of politics causing a money panic, as such an election would have done 10 years ago."

Business faith is expressed in bank clearing increases of 10 per cent and more. Banks get additional demand for money from railroads, industrials, commercial houses, jobbers and small merchants of every sort. The industrial congestion extends steadily.

There can be no doubt about agricultural prosperity. Crop volume is amazing, far exceeding any official estimates as to wheat, oats and other cereals and several minor crops, but there is a difference between activity and business prosperity. Industrial prices are advancing, especially in the steel market, and to that extent the industries must be regarded as prosperous, as they are booked ahead to capacity for months—six months in the case of some western steel plants—but general prosperity should develop net profits in the aggregate.

It is considered fortunate at this juncture that there is no speculation in anything. One of the highest steel authorities in the country says that every dollar's worth of orders booked represents so much actual need. Demand for deliveries was never so heavy before, and accumulation of contracts exceeds all previous amounts, but a larger proportion than ever before represents work that was held back when it should have been pushed. This is especially so in the case of the railroads, which allowed maintenance to run years behind in some instances. Their steel buying now runs well into the second half of 1913, although strangely enough in view of the increasing car shortage their equipment buying has been rather slow the past month. Car shortage has begun to relieve labor shortage, manufacturers employing fewer men than they would if they could get their stuff out in reasonable time. It has also given the coal trade a great boost.

After government crop report of September, 1910, the action of the stock market, however, was the reverse of what might have been expected if crop news only was the only factor to be considered, though of course the money situation had been proving a more immediate and retarding influence.

CROPS AND MARKETS AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF YEAR 1910

NEW YORK—The indicated cereal crop is closely paralleled by the crop harvested in 1910. The final government report for 1910 showed a corn crop of 2,862,250,000 bushels, total wheat 635,121,000 and oats 1,186,341,000. This compares with indicated yield for 1912 of 2,905,000,000 corn, 690,000,000 wheat and 1,290,000,000 oats. These are the biggest oats and corn crops ever harvested.

The action of the stock market during the months of 1910 in which the big crop was maturing is, therefore, of interest just now. While other factors were different from those of the present they may be regarded as something compensating. In September, 1910, stocks were selling much under the prices around Jan. 1, and a certain recovery was to be expected. Now they are considerably above their level at first of the year. On the other hand the present strong evidences of business revival, were lacking in 1910. While this is a presidential year, important state elections were held in November, 1910. Money, however, ruled at a fortnight hence, on Oct. 1, the first installment day—it will pay out rather more than \$2,500,000 cash in full settlement of its quota of the new stock offering to Maine Central shareholders.

In using the bulk of proceeds from the proposed bond issue for equipment purchases totaling some \$6,500,000, the Boston & Maine management figures that it will so augment its freight car supply that, after reckoning interest on the purchase money and repairs, it will save between \$500,000 and \$600,000 per annum as compared with its present annual rate of tribute to other roads for hire of their equipment. Its expenditures for this purpose have steadily risen in recent years until they approximated \$1,000,000 in 1911-12.

It is estimated that the new per diem charges to become effective Jan. 1, will increase Boston & Maine's debit balance on this account as compared with present charges fully \$300,000 per annum.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is without new feature, and the market remains quiet with only a routine movement into consuming channels, but quotations are maintained at 41@41½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Quiet but fairly steady markets are noted for all descriptions, with the limited consuming demand chiefly for the cheaper grades. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.55, gen sam E \$6.05, graded B \$6.50, E \$6.50, F \$6.00, G \$6.00, H \$7.05, L \$7.05, K \$7.35, M \$7.50, N \$8.00, WG \$8.20, WW \$8.75.

Tar and pitch—Business is of small volume and wholly routine with quotations unchanged at \$5.00 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.00@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits, turpentine firm at 38½@38½c. Receipts 422, sales 342, exports 191, stock 37,390. Rosin firm. Sales 2350, receipts 1526, exports 1834, stock 10,870. Prices: WW, \$8.20; WG, \$7.80; N, \$7.35; M, \$6.60; K, \$6.42½; I, \$6.42½; H, \$6.42½; G, \$6.42½; F, \$6.42½; E, \$6.35; D, \$6.30; B, \$6.25@6.32½.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s. 6d. Rosin, common, 18s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 30s. 10½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 4½d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 16s. 4½d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$6.05; spirits, machine, easy at 37½c. Tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

SECOND WEEK SEPT. 1-7 INCREASE

From July 1-7, 2,412,701, 249,244.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

SECOND WEEK SEPT. 1-7 INCREASE

From July 1-7, 2,780,000, 239,615.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

SECOND WEEK SEPT. 1-7 INCREASE

From July 1-7, 3,378,300, 318,000.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

SECOND WEEK SEPT. 1-7 INCREASE

From July 1-7, 6,031,069, 561,108.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE

SECOND WEEK SEPT. 1-7 INCREASE

From July 1-7, 6,056,254, 403,693.

RECORD WIRE BUSINESS

NEW YORK—September promises a new record in incoming business for the American Steel & Wire Co. Orders so far have run close to 7,300 tons a day, which is far in excess of capacity.

If other departments of the Steel Corporation are doing as well, an increase in unfilled tonnage can be looked for. On certain days this month the incoming business of the American Steel & Wire Co. has run close to 10,000 tons.

DECISIONS FIX
BANKERS' STATUS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The attorney-general's department has decided that all partners in a private banking company need not be licensed, but that the partnership, when organized, must be licensed and conduct its business as a partnership. A partnership cannot be conducted under a license previously taken out as an individual by one of the members.

Decision was also made that a license is not required for a person who makes a business of receiving money for transmission abroad or is not engaged in the sale of railroad or steamship tickets, provided that such man has been engaged in the private banking business continuously in the same location for at least seven years prior to the passage of the act of 1911.

TEXAS FREIGHT CONGESTION

NEW YORK—Manager Maxwell, of freight bureau department of the Dallas (Texas) Chamber of Commerce, has convened a meeting of local freight agents and shippers to take up the problem of freight congestion which has already begun in both inbound and outbound freight shipments at that point. A higher measure of cooperation between shippers and local agents is urged in order to keep down the congestion to the minimum.

DUPONT COMPANY INCORPORATED

ALBANY—Articles of incorporation have been filed here for the Dupont Company of Manhattan, capital \$12,000,000, to construct and manage office buildings, hotels, restaurants, cafes.

BOSTON & MAINE NEW FINANCING TO SAVE MONEY

The pending issue of Boston & Maine stock under the law must first be offered to shareholders and this offering must be at a price of not less than par. With the stock around \$6, Wednesday's quotation, it is of course unlikely that any substantial amount will be subscribed at par, at least by minority shareholders. The road may sell the unsold subscriptions at public auction, at which either a banking syndicate or the Boston Rail-Holding Company might be the successful bidder, though if the latter bought the stock no financing outside of the New Haven family circle would be accomplished thereby.

The proposed financing, through issues of 100,000 shares and \$7,000,000 bonds, will provide no surfeit of money toward funding Boston & Maine's floating debts and impending outlays. The road on June 10 will have to meet \$12,000,000 maturing one year 4 per cent notes. About a fortnight hence, on Oct. 1, the first instalment day—it will pay out rather more than \$2,500,000 cash in full settlement of its quota of the new stock offering to Maine Central shareholders.

In using the bulk of proceeds from the proposed bond issue for equipment purchases totaling some \$6,500,000, the Boston & Maine management figures that it will so augment its freight car supply that, after reckoning interest on the purchase money and repairs, it will save between \$500,000 and \$600,000 per annum as compared with its present annual rate of tribute to other roads for hire of their equipment.

In striking contrast to the heavy increase in imports is the steadily declining exports, the figures for the first eight months showing a decrease of over \$4,500,000 from the corresponding period of 1911. In striking contrast to the heavy increase in imports is the steadily declining exports, the figures for the first eight months showing a decrease of over \$4,500,000 from the corresponding period of 1911.

In 1905 Boston's exports were actually \$12,000,000 greater than imports. In 1906 the value of imports crossed exports by \$11,000,000, since which time the value of imports has exceeded exports by as much as \$54,000,000 in 1909, \$81,780,000 in 1910, and by approximately \$44,000,000 in 1911. For the eight months of 1912 imports exceeded exports by \$5,805,528, or actually \$24,700,000 greater than total value of exports for this eight-month period.

The appended table shows the value of imports and exports at the port of Boston for the first eight months of 1912, with comparison with those for the first nine months bids fair to surpass the entire year of 1911.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RAMSAY MACDONALD TELLS UNIONS LABOR PARTY IS NOT TIED

Congress at Newport, Wales, Cuts Secular Education Question Out of Program by 952,000 Votes to 909,000

ARBITRATION LOST

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWPORT, Wales—Will Thorne's opening speech at the Trade Union's congress at Newport, was followed by the consideration of the Miners Federation resolution "that the question of secular education be eliminated from the questions for discussion at any future Trade Union congress."

Mr. Thorne's advice to the congress was the rejection of the motion, but after some discussion it was passed by 952,000 card votes to 909,000 against.

The net result therefore is that the congress gave their approval of the gas workers' program of educational reform, which does not insist on secular education, and has passed the Miners Federation resolution which excludes discussions on secular education at any future congress.

The following session was marked by a speech by Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., who attended the congress as a fraternal delegate representing the Labor party. The speech was at once a declaration of the independence of the Labor party and a denunciation of the merely party uses to which politics are often put in the House of Commons.

Labor Party Independent

The Labor party is an independent party, he said, and to retain its influence it must remain such. In scanning the doings of the Labor party in the House of Commons, it must be remembered that an independent party can be used by the Opposition as well as by the government. There are two sides who want its votes not only, and a truly independent party can not only keep a government in power, but enable an Opposition to come into office.

Politics are real, and it has been and would be his aim to lead the Labor party on the path of real politics, and not of those which consisted in series of falsehoods bereft of sincerity.

Referring to the Osborne judgment, Mr. Macdonald described it as a great blow to the cause of labor. If the Labor party were content to be a wing of another party; if they were content that their political organizations should be maintained by the funds of other people; if they were content that their election expenses should be paid by the men they had to fight in their industrial battles, the Osborne judgment meant nothing at all to them. But if they were going to build up their own organizations, and pay their own expenses, and maintain their own ground united and solid in a determined phalanx, the Osborne judgment then meant everything to them.

Because of it the last few years had been years of difficulty for the labor party, but because of it, also, there were now 41 members of that party in the House of Commons, and, as no one knew better than the politicians who opposed them, the Osborne judgment was leading the Labor movement on.

Tillet Motion Opposed

The question of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was the subject of some eloquent speeches on the part of W. E. Harvey, M. P. (miners' federation), and of William Brace, M. P. (South Wales miners' federation). The resolution which leant to the side of compulsory arbitration was moved by Ben Tillet.

Mr. Harvey in opposing it said that he had in his possession letters from six of the Labor leaders in Australia stating that such legislation had been a failure there. Mr. Brace's speech was also against compulsion, but Havelock Wilson took a line in favor of it, in direct opposition to Mr. Harvey, though basing his arguments on conditions in Australia, where he said that the system had proved a success as well as in New Zealand.

On a card vote being taken at the next session the Congress gave emphatic repudiation of compulsory arbitration, Mr. Tillet's resolution being defeated by 1,881,000 votes to 350,000.

YOUNG TURKS WILL VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—At a meeting of the committee of union and progress the determination was come to take part in the forthcoming elections. A small section of the members expressed themselves as opposed to this, but the great majority were entirely in favor of a vigorous campaign for the reassertion of the Young Turk interests.

SANDHURST HAS 490 CADETS
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sandhurst Royal Military College reopened after the summer vacation with 490 cadets, the highest number in training at one time during the century the college has been established. Cadets will henceforth spend three terms instead of two at Sandhurst.

FRENCH MANEUVERS ARE CONDUCTED ON REGULAR WAR BASIS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The annual army maneuvers this year took place in the district of Loudun in the west of France, and terminated on Sept. 17.

The special feature of this year's operations was the complete liberty of action accorded to the generals in command of both armies engaged in the maneuvers. In order, however, that the commanders-in-chief of both armies might profit by this entire freedom and to enable the general war staff of the army to work under conditions analogous to those of war, it was absolutely indispensable that neither army should be cognizant of the plan or the position of the other, except to the extent of such information as each of them could obtain through the ordinary channels of their intelligence department by means of cavalry, dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, etc.

It was realized that if the press were to publish prematurely the plan of the maneuvers of the two armies, or their instructions, zones of camps, etc., it would render completely abortive the scheme of operations and prevent the respective armies from gaining the desired experiences which it is hoped these maneuvers will afford. In consequence of this the general staff did not permit any communication to be made to the press which could give any information as to the respective positions of the two armies, except on the very eve of the opening of hostilities.

Another interesting feature of these maneuvers was the arrangement made by the postmaster-general for a special telegraphic service to be installed during the whole of the maneuvers by which telegraphic money orders were expeditiously delivered and cashed by any section of those attending the maneuvers. Special facilities were also provided for telegraphic correspondence with all the troops engaged.

TORPEDO RANGE FOR LOCH LONG

(Special to the Monitor)
GREENOCK, Scotland—Scotland has, up to the present, not possessed a single torpedo range, and considerable interest is being taken in the forthcoming opening of the first range of this nature in Scottish waters, namely, at Loch Long. The torpedo factory at Greenock possesses a large store of torpedoes, and the new range, which is some 7000 yards long, runs between the magnificent mountains of Argyllshire and is situated but a few miles distant.

BRITISH GUNBOAT IS HOSPITABLE
(Special to the Monitor)
GRIMSBY, Eng.—In connection with the herring fishery there have been lying off Grimsby French, German and British gunboats. The officers of the Skipjack, the English boat, beftomed themselves of fraternizing with their French and German colleagues and sent them an invitation to dinner and to a concert. The gathering took place at the Oberon hotel in Grimsby. Besides the officers, a certain number of the crew of each warship were also entertained.

SYNDICALISTS ARE OPENLY ORGANIZING STRIKE IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The general strike which the Syndicalists of Belgium are organizing is being planned, as has already been explained, on a colossal scale. It is declared quite openly by the organizers that at the given signal 500,000 men will lay down their tools.

So confident are they of victory that not even the date is being kept secret. The month of March next has been fixed for the commencement of hostilities. By that time, it is calculated that the necessary financial preparations will have been made, the necessary provisions stored, the children removed to places of safety and the propaganda work completed.

The government is necessarily perfectly well aware of all these preparations, and when next March comes, it will be seen which is the stronger, the socialistic organization or the central government.

STRIKE SPREADS TO TOLOSA

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—The industrial disturbances have now spread to Tolosa, where a general strike has been proclaimed. The whole town has practically ceased to work, even the shops and offices being closed. At Salamanca and other industrial centers, the struggle is still going on, but there is a want of cohesion about the whole effort which is rather typical of Spain.

SPLendid ROYAL JEWELS ARE SOLD AT HYDERABAD
(Special to the Monitor)
HYDERABAD, India—Probably the largest quantity of ancient and valuable jewels that has ever come to the market at one time in Sind has been disposed of lately at Hyderabad. A number of buyers came from Calcutta, Delhi and Surat, attracted by the announcement that the jewels of his highness, Mir Nurmahomed Khan, the head of the Talpura or royal family of Sind, were to be sold.

Very high prices were realized. Old Sindhi ornaments and beautiful old diamonds, emeralds and rubies which had belonged to his highness' ancestors went for enormous sums. It was a noticeable fact that the jewelers from Delhi secured most of the emeralds, whilst the pearls fell to the Gujarati men.

BARDIC CONGRESS HELD IN WALES MARKED BY CHORAL COMPETITION



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Great national Eisteddfod held at Wrexham draws many spectators from England and from all parts of Wales

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE MEETS

(Special to the Monitor)
HARROGATE, England—The members of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute of the United Kingdom held their annual meeting in the municipal council chamber here, when Arthur Brackett of Tunbridge Wells took the chair.

The proceedings commenced with a Gorsedd meeting, the attendance from all parts of Wales and many parts of England being very large. The principal contest of the second day was the great choral competition in which four choirs, Cefn Mawr, Cardin Harmonic, Rhymney Gwent and Carnarvon took part, the coveted first prize being awarded to Carnarvon and the second to Rhymney Gwent. The bards committees and Cymrodradion meetings were held in the evening.

The Eisteddfod is the name given to the bardic congress of Wales having for its object the preservation and culture of all the ancient music and poetry of the country and the revival of many of its old national customs and traditions.

NEW INDIAN CAPITAL IS BEING ERECTED BY 16,000 LABORERS

(Special to the Monitor)
DELHI, India—The new buildings in Delhi which are to serve as the temporary headquarters of the government are being rapidly run up. It is now possible to get an idea as to the future appearance of the place.

Sixteen thousand laborers, under Colonel Cole are hard at work, and it is more probable that the buildings will be complete within a year. No efforts are to be spared to make the quarters provided for officials as comfortable as possible, although perfectly wise economy is being observed. Metal house on the banks of the Jumna, which is to provide housing for additional members of the council is being considerably enlarged. The members of the council and other officials are to be accommodated in Curzon house, when its enlargement is completed.

The council chamber, a panelled room around which runs a gallery, is to be found in a big semi-circular building stretching along the Alipur road, with long wings extending on either side. The government press, post and telegraph offices will be adjacent to the council chamber in a four block building of immense proportions which occupies a piece of ground immediately behind the edifice on Alipur road.

Circuit house on the famous ridge above the Durbar camp will be the future residence of the Viceroy of India. A small city is springing up away to the north of Circuit house designed for the use of English and Indian clerks, government officials, pressmen, and members of the Vice-Regal band.

As a result of this, together with the incorrect interpretations of the note which have been published in some of the papers, an anti-British feeling has arisen.

The action of the British government is said to be the same as that adopted by Russia and Japan, and it is declared that the three powers are working together with a view to depriving China of her outlying dependencies. Russia, it is declared, has been the cause of the present troubles in outer Mongolia, and Japan the cause of those in eastern Mongolia, and the belief is entertained that it is the intention of Great Britain to eventually deprive China of Tibet.

ITALIAN FLOWER GROWERS OPPOSE FRENCH DECREE

(Special to the Monitor)
VENTIMIGLIA, Italy—The flower growers of Ventimiglia held a big meeting here lately to decide on the course of action to be pursued relative to the decree which is at present in force forbidding the importation of Italian flowers into France. Finally the assembly agreed upon despatching a request to the King of Italy asking him to petition the French government to repeal the decree. Should the French government be disinclined to listen, the flower growers of Liguria intend taking further action.

MOVE MADE AGAINST SUNDAY PICTURE SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Owing to the preferential treatment extended by the London county council to picture show theaters, whereby they have been granted permission to remain open on Sundays, a strong objection has been raised by those who consider that such permission should not be granted, and that no places of amusement should be allowed to remain open on Sundays.

The institution known as the Imperial Sunday Alliance has written a long letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, urging his grace to give them his support in taking such measures as will result in the closing of the picture show theaters.

In the letter addressed to his grace the secretary of the Imperial Sunday Alliance points out that the managers of the leading London theaters and music halls now find themselves compelled in their own business interests to consider the question of opening their own theaters and halls on Sundays, although they view such a course with the greatest detestation.

It is also pointed out in the letter that a meeting of actors and managers is to take place under the presidency of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, when it is understood that a protest will be made against the preferential treatment accorded to the picture shows, and the actors will demand:

1. Either that no Sunday licenses shall in future be granted to the picture show business or, 2, that in common justice the same permission for Sunday opening shall also be extended to all other places of public entertainment.

The secretary points out also that the alliance is being urged from many sides to give expression to the demands of the great majority of the people. It is further explained that Dr. Meyer has given

the assurance that the whole of the non-conformist bodies will give their support to any effort the church may make along the lines demanded by the actors.

The archbishop has replied to the effect that he is glad to hear of the steps the leaders of the theatrical profession have proposed to take, and endorses the proposals made by the Imperial Sunday Alliance. The question is not, he declares, merely or even mainly a religious question, but a social question of the first magnitude. His grace points out also that if once permission is given for the theaters and music halls to be opened on Sundays "the result will speedily be the obligation to do seven days' work for six days' pay."

In the meantime, the view expressed by a well-known London music hall manager, not himself in favor of Sunday openings, in the course of an interview, is that in Germany theaters and music halls remain open on Sunday as well as other forms of amusement, and he added that it would be impossible to pretend that Germany was passing through a phase of national degeneration. He asks also whether it is fair to argue that all the people who would be attracted to Sunday entertainments would be churchgoers if these entertainments did not exist.

Speaking at a debate of the O. P. Club Cecil Raleigh calculated that some 6,000,000 people paid for admission to picture theaters on Sunday, and he asked whether it could be reasonably claimed that these 6,000,000 people would have been in church if the picture theaters had not been opened, and he added that they were probably far better occupied in watching a picture show than in attending other less respectable places.

NATIONS ARE PREPARING FOR GREAT EXHIBITION AT GHENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—On April 26 next year the great international exhibition will be opened at Ghent and every effort is being made by the officials and people in Belgium to ensure the success of this great undertaking.

The Palais de l'Horticulture et des Fetes will be one of the principal features of the exhibition, for this building will be larger by one third than the well known Crystal palace near London. In this gigantic palace will be displayed horticultural and agricultural exhibitions, while different forms of entertainment will also be provided.

The grounds in which the exhibition

will be held will be 70 acres larger than those of the Brussels exhibition, and it is interesting to note that a special pavilion is being constructed by Germany, while the space taken by France for her exhibits is considerably larger than that taken by her at Brussels. Great Britain will be situated in one of the best places on the main avenue, since everyone entering the exhibition must pass it.

The British exhibits will include various labor-saving appliances used in connection with telegraphy and telephony shown by the British post office; experiments in aviation will be exhibited by the National Physical Laboratory, while other English government departments will also be well represented.

BRITISH LINERS FOR CANADIAN RUN WILL HAVE CRUISER STEMS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—What is nothing more than a new departure in the construction of ocean-going liners is being undertaken by the British companies responsible for the Canadian service. The ships which have lately been constructed, as well as the ships which are to be constructed in the immediate future, are to be built with what are known as cruiser stems.

This means that the vessels will have extra speed, steadiness and steering control. So far, these stems have been confined to the navy. The new departure which it is believed has been undertaken by the companies, in conjunction with the admiralty and the Canadian government, aims at the creation of a fleet of liners which, in the event of war, could be converted into cruisers. The *Alsatian* and the *Empress of Russia*, two ships of 15,000 tons, which have been laid down by the Allan line, and the *Empress of Russia* and the *Empress of Asia*, two ships of 18,000 tons, which are being completed for the Canadian Pacific Company, have been constructed on the new method.

If the scheme is adhered to, it is understood that the new fleets of these two lines will be able to complete the Atlantic passage from Liverpool to Halifax in 4½ days. The other details of construction have not been allowed to become known, but it is not impossible that the example of the German liners may be followed, in the matter of gun emplacements and the actual carrying of guns themselves, which could be mounted on the receipt of a wireless telegraphic message.

VALI OF VAN DISMISSED

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The Vali of Van has been dismissed in consequence of complaints from the Armenian patriarch on the subject of the recent outrages on Armenians by Kurds. Orders have also been received, sent by the military commandant, to effect the arrest of the Kurds implicated without delay. To insure the preservation of order in the district it is announced that the commander will be held responsible for its maintenance. Owing to these measures the Armenian patriarch has abandoned his intention of resigning.

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THE HOME FORUM

FENIMORE COOPER OF THE SOUTH

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, as probably a writer of prose as Sir Walter Scott, and sometimes called the "Fenimore Cooper of the South," was a native of Charleston, S. C. He was a precocious child and his passion for writing manifested itself as early as his seventh year. His whole academic education was received in the schools of his native city. He published in 1832 a poem entitled "Atalantis, a Tale of the Sea," the best and longest of all his poems. But Simms is better known as the writer of fiction, "The Yemassee" and "The Partisan," perhaps the two most popular of his novels, both being published in New York in 1835. The scene of his romances is almost wholly southern, and invariably characterized with local color; very many of them are historical, but for the most part they aim to reproduce the various types of southern and southwestern life. Several of his novels are invaluable as historical pictures; Marion, Montrie, Pickens, Sumter and other patriots being brilliantly portrayed, while upon the British side are presented with equal verisimilitude portraits of Cornwallis, Rawdon, Tarleton and Proctor.

During the summer of 1877, while in London, in a conversation with Disraeli Thomas Browne.

From "The Hills"

Above the murky plains of life,
Above the moaning and the strife
I gladly lift my longing eyes
To Him who all my needs supplies.

From harm of sun or moon preserved,
And for life's grandest service nerfed,
The heart on the eternal hills
Abides secure from earthly ills.

—Henry Alexander Lavelle in Christian Work.

The sufficiency of Christian immorality frustrates all earthly glory.—Sir Thomas Browne.

MARY ANTIN'S FIRST BOOK

FROM Plotzk to Boston" is the name of a little book written by the author of the "Promised Land." Mary Antin, the little Russian immigrant girl that was, the well-known American author that is. The book was written in her native tongue and translated by herself a year later. It was judged at the time to promise literary ability of no common sort and the vogue of Mary Antin's later book makes the little book newly interesting.

Those who weary of ocean travel can sympathize with her description of the impression which the coming again to land made upon her, for so the marvel of the rise of the Azores has seemed to others after the long, slow passage across the southern route. How rejoicingly the eyes have welcomed the good gigantic smile of the brown earth, the independent upward sweep of the hills, each daring to be itself, not merged in a monotony of instability. The appearing of the dry land is ever a

new creation to the long voyager, and the little child, coming to her promised land, says this very simply yet unmistakably as follows:

"Land! Oh, what a beautiful scene. No corner of the earth is half so fair as the lovely picture before us. A green field with grass and large houses and trees and birds and people at work. The eager passengers hardly dared to speak a word lest the magic should vanish away and we should be left to the stormy seas again. But nothing disturbed the fairy sight. The sky became bluer, the sun warmer; the sea grew quiet and the most beautiful, blue imaginable. To know how great was our happiness, how complete, you must make a journey of 18 days on a stormy ocean."

Walking Trips

Excellent advice to young men who have their vacation still to plan for is given by a recent writer who says that a walking trip through the country, especially in the fall, is one of the most delightful forms of recreation. Rather than go to a stuffy hotel at the seashore where prices are high and the crowds form a barrier between oneself and nature, this writer would choose to tramp with a light knapsack over hill and field, all the countryside around, perhaps with a companion or two, or even alone.

One may properly study the route ahead of him enough to know where he can find shelter and food at night; but even without doing this there is pleasure in depending on what one may find of hospitality on application at the farm-houses or little villages on the way. Almost anywhere public inns are frequent. The surprises of new country are always charming and the most common-place pathway has something of novelty.

But the great charm of the thing is the freedom. Mother or wife or sister is not waiting supper for one. The boarding house is forgotten. There is no appointment to keep with anybody. What a relief to the city man!

The writer lately had a taste of this kind of outdoor freedom in stepping off a train at a strange station, chosen at random, and wandering for a long afternoon about a pleasant countryside, making his way back to the railroad in time for the last train to his destination.

First Book on Education

The first book on education ever written and printed in English was Sir Thomas Elyot's "Governewour," published in 1531. Much that is done, even at the present time, for boys and girls is to be found in this book.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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NEEDLEWORK A DELICATE ART

THE history of needlework and embroidery is rich in illustrious names. Some of the world's greatest artists have designed, and even worked out in the actual materials, embroidery as it is known today. Church history also gives a high place to the art and to the women who have contributed to it. The hand-knitted, which is more modern than we sometimes suppose, came into use during Queen Elizabeth's reign and was an elaborate affair of lace and embroidery. In fact, embroidery as the term is now used, says Harpers Bazaar, seems to have had its first wide popularity, at least among English-speaking peoples, in the splendid Elizabethan period. The Countess of Shrewsbury, wife of the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots, was famous for her embroideries. While Shakespeare was writing his plays the countess was making embroidery an art. Many rich pieces, especially velvet panels, were worked out by her and under her direction. One authority says that among the finest artistic monuments of Eliza-

beth's time are the vast embroideries at Hardwick Hall, now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.

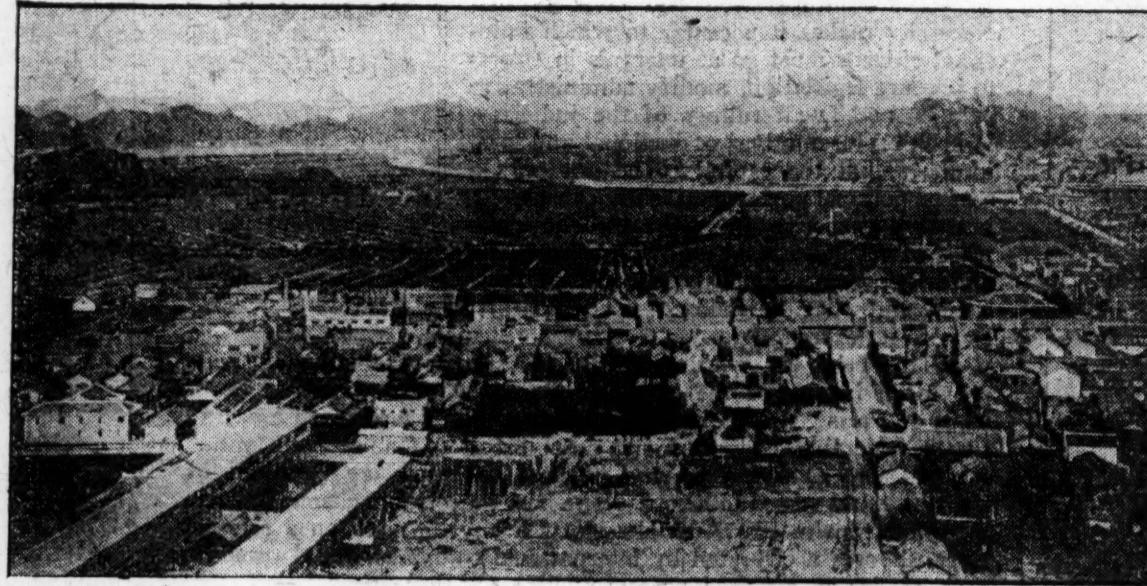
Lovers of intricate and elaborate embroidery always had a champion in William Morris, the master craftsman and associate of Ruskin and Burne-Jones, who declared that embroidery is "not worth doing unless it is very rich or very delicate or both." The studio of Morris in Red Lion square was a meeting place for embroidery enthusiasts of half a century ago. There a notable group often met to work in silk and cloth from the master's designs. Among them were the young women of the Burne-Jones and Morris families.

Broader now the stream rolls on
With its waves more swelling,
While in higher, nobler thought,
Comrades we are dwelling—
We who with collected might,
Bravely cling together,
Both in fortune's sunshine bright,
And in cloudy weather.

—Goethe (Bowring, tr.).

TIME MISSENT IS
NOT LIVED BUT LOST.
—Fuller.

WHERE JAPAN GETS SALT FROM THE SEA



VIEW OF MUYA, ISLAND OF SHIKOKU, JAPAN

ON the beautiful island of Shikoku, some six hours' sail from the great port of Kobe by the small steamers that daily between Kobe and Muya, are located the largest salt wells of Japan. They cover an area of many hundreds of acres and the industry affords employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Muya, a city of about 15,000 population.

The city is laid out in one long main street perhaps 20 feet wide running for miles through these salt farms. A nar-

rower intersecting street leads off to one of the many charming bays of the Inland sea. Myoken temple is located on the summit of a lovely hill, shown at the right of the town, and is reached by a flight of old stone stairs, seen as a wavering white path in the picture. From the temple one has a magnificent view of land and sea. The salt wells appear like miniature ruined cities and the busy laborers like automatic dolls.

The manner of collecting the salt is simple. The fields are flooded with salt

water from the ocean through narrow channels shown by the white lines in the picture. The water is then allowed to evaporate or sink back into the sand, so that the thicker brine is left on the surface. This concentrated, salty brine is raked into the wells and allowed to become still further concentrated by evaporation. Then it is again raked over the sides of the wells into little semi-circular cups at each side, where it remains until the crystals are formed. In Japan salt is a government monopoly, a large revenue being derived from this source.

Brotherhood of Man

AS THE MEMBER of an infant empire, as a philanthropist by character and, if I may be allowed the expression, as a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large, I cannot help turning my attention sometimes to this subject, "How Mankind May Be Connected, Like One Great Family, in Fraternal Ties."—George Washington.

"HE HATH BLESSED"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOD'S creation is blessed. No one on earth has power to reverse the nature of that which God has made; and the Scripture affirms that He made all. Yet, perhaps, no heavier weight rests upon mankind than the belief in a curse.

The consistent Christian understands that the divine message which was voiced through the olden prophet is still supremely true for every listening heart, "Behold, I have received commandment to bless: and he hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it." How then can a Christian believe in any kind of curse? He cannot!

The belief in a curse savors of paganism. It is a phantom of superstition, and superstition is the offspring of ignorance. But no one in the luminous present need be the victim of superstition. The "children of light" are many today, and they are traversing the earth with their healing message.

Man, as the child of God, is blessed in all that he does. His every function is governed by a perpetual benediction.

There is for him no inaction nor painful delay. It is only mortals, asleep to the infinite blessedness of existence, who seem subject to pain and disaster. The Father bends tenderly over each, seeking to awaken every one to the consciousness of His presence, but, like frightened, sleeping children, mortals resist His yearning love. In their dreaming they seem to see God as the author of their suffering. Thus it is that material sense falsely avers that God has cursed His own creation.

To begin with, then, the fearful mortal must learn that power is only good. The belief that "might is right" must be dissipated by the sunny fact that evil cannot act. Real action is the manifestation of God, infinite good. It can be distinguished by its results from that

which appears as action to the limited senses. The office of true action is harmonious. There is no diseased nor discordant action.

Once one grasps the fact that evil is wholly inert, one begins to think of it as a superfluity. In the mental effort to find a place for evil, it is presently understood to have no place in universal good. This point gained, each moment is freighted with the task of discriminating between the false and true. But,

On the Wise Man

THE wise man is the state. He needs no army, fort, or navy—he loves men too well; no bribe, or feast, or palace, to draw friends to him; no vantage-ground, no favorable circumstances. He needs no statute-book, for he is the law-giver; no money, for he is value; no road, for he is at home where he is; no experience, for the life of the creator . . . looks from his eyes. He has no personal friends, for he who has the spell to draw the prayer and piety of all men unto him need not husband and educate a few to share with him a secret and poetic life. His relation to men is angelic; his memory is myrrh; his presence frankincense and flowers.—Emerson (Essay on Politics).

Flowers and Forbearance

I never pluck the rose; the violet's head Hath shaken with my breath upon its bank
And not reproached me; the ever-sacred cup
Of the pure lily hath between my hands Felt safe, unsoil'd, nor lost one grain of gold.—Walter Savage Landor.

This lovely phrasing of the same thought which Emerson sets forth in "Forbearance," beginning,

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun,

Loved the wood rose and left it on its stalk,

is interesting to study, because of the difference in treatment from the American poet's verse. There is something austere in Emerson's style, and those who love his poetry must see through the lines to his great loving self. Landor's writing is more romantic, for all his splendid strong classicism. The lines cited here show that he loved the lowly violet enough to stoop his head to breathe its breath; yet he left it blooming in its own home.

The writing of Sir Thomas Browne will perhaps never become widely popular. As Spenser has been called the poet's poet, so we may call Browne the man-of-letters' prosaist.—Symonds.

TIME MISSENT IS
NOT LIVED BUT LOST.
—Fuller.

if one be in earnest, soon the laden moments are winged with the desire to know more of real good, and the evil of yesterday is forgotten as it goes. The practical thinker is the progressive thinker, and finds each advancing step easier than the last.

Truth to be true must be universal and eternal, the same for all peoples, in all places, at all seasons. Hence Truth must be God, for He is only unchanging and impartial. Thus it follows that one who tries to keep his thinking as nearly God-like as he is, is widening his interests so that they mingle with those of the whole world. The Christian thinker is preeminently unselfish, although in the very strictest sense he minds his own business. His every thought is a beam of light lessening the darkness which makes a curse seem possible to a wayward world.

The happy consciousness of being a world-helper while wrestling in the apparently restricted area of one's individual problem, glorifies the struggle and assures the victory. The battle might indeed seem over-hard, albeit one understands evil to be the fantasy of fear, if the good attained were for oneself alone. But, thank God, "whatever blessed ones all!" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 206).

Conversely, could there be a curse, whatever cursed one curses all. He who through fear of ill or love of sin clings to evil when he knows better assumes a stern responsibility. He runs the risk of deepening the darkness of the uninstructed brother, and of retarding him who is pushing upward. True, there is no curse, but the majority of mankind still believes there is and the curse will seem to be as long as the belief exists.

The plain duty of every one who has learned to whatever small extent, the fallacy of evil, is to keep his conscience clear. God requires each to do the best he

knows every moment, and the blessing is received in proportion to the faithfulness of one's doing.

God does not overburden any. He insists upon being first in the afflictions because only then can He steady the faltering and uphold the weak. The individual whose heart throbs in response to the great Mother-heart of God, forgets sin. He has reentered the Eden of innocence, and cognized the blessing of purity.

This is the new understanding of spiritual Love. It gives all for Christ, or Truth. It blesses its enemies, heals the sick, casts out error, raises the dead from trespasses and sins, and preaches the gospel to the poor, the meek in heart" (Science and Health, p. 33).

The blessing promised to the "pure in heart" is that "they shall see God." Can one conceive of greater blessing? One may by an unalloyed affection, a sincerity of purpose, behold now the mighty Maker of the universe, the tender parent of man. Then the infatuated mist of materiality must grow daily fainter, until one comprehends that, rightly seen, the present world is the only world, blessed now and forever.

The elements of all false thinking shall indeed "melt with fervent heat," but all that is really good on this dear star which we call earth, shall remain familiar, homelike, and sweet. The dissolution of false thinking—ignorance—is going on continuously, unnoticed by the indolent, but heralded by the workers.

Not poisoned by the dread trail of an ancient curse nor shadowed by the apprehension of a coming one, the earth is good to live upon. They who understand this are finding it so. They are happy, healthy and useful. They are as God intends them to be. They are as God intends every one to be. "He hath blessed," and no mortal sense of selfhood can reverse it.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Rather a Slow Ride

In a recent issue of your magazine I

read an article on the giant tortoise of the Bronx zoo. I should like to tell you of my experience with that same tortoise, writes a little girl to St. Nicholas.

A few years ago the head of a department at the Bronx took me "behind the scenes." He there introduced me to the tortoise's keeper, who let me go right into the cage where the tortoises are kept in winter, when they are not on view. Then my friend asked the keeper if I might ride on the tortoise's back, and the keeper said he thought the tortoise wouldn't mind. So I was lifted onto the high, sloping back of the tortoise who, very slowly and with much dignity, walked around the cage to the bars, where he proceeded to rub me off. I guess he didn't like to have anything tickle his back. Of course I jumped off, upon which he slowly rejoined his comrade. That was my experience with the Bronx tortoise.

Picture Puzzle



Necessary for the baseball fan?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Gover

HOME NEED IS THE BEAUTIFUL

THE first thing to consider when you read any book or article on house-furnishings, when you study other people's houses and analyze your own, is your own need. Ask yourself: What sort of home is suitable to me, to my husband, to my children? What furnishings do I actually require in my house—not my neighbor's house, but my own house? What things have I that will grow more beautiful the longer I live with them?

And, having worthy things, goes on the Delineator, what sort of house have you to place them in? Are they real backgrounds for the life that must be lived in your rooms? Are your floors made to walk on, or are they piled with rugs upon rugs? Are your windows fulfilling their object of giving light and air, or are they draped and redraped with dusty curtains of no utilitarian or artistic value?

Is your woodwork grained to imitate some wood, or is it real wood, waxed to a soft glow? And if it isn't real, why haven't you given it a coat of honest white paint?

Are your fireplaces real, or shams? Are your mantel shelves simply furnished with a few useful things, or

crowded with speckled photographs and cheap vases? Is your piano a piano, or is it a catch-all for fringed velvet and motley brie-a-brac? Is anything of yours what it pretends to be?

Happy the woman who has a few good things to build upon, for a good thing is always good—you may be sure of that. It may not be always suitable. For instance, a spinning wheel that was both beautiful and useful a hundred years ago is not at home in a city apartment nowadays, but it is the usefulness that has passed. The beauty live always.

Sounds Good

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 19, 1912

Speculation and Investment

THERE was a period in the history of the United States, half a century ago, when all values were unsettled and uncertain. At that time speculation in government bonds was a common and an important feature of the stock market. Speculation was based upon the probability of the endurance of the American Union. At that time, too, there was speculation in the currency of the nation, in the medium of exchange. The market value of the dollar changed daily, even hourly. "Black Friday" was the direct result of speculation upon the national credit. The manipulation of gold led to one of the greatest panics ever known on Wall street. Only the return to specie payments and the reestablishment of national credit at home and abroad put an end to these forms of speculation.

During the long period of railroad development, readjustment and combination, manipulators of railroad securities had opportunity to create a speculative market. Changes incident to the youth and growth of the country, the shifting of population and the opening of new territory, as well as to the variation in the size and value of crops, all contributed toward the maintenance of a speculative interest in the securities of the carrying companies. Moreover, there entered into the situation the secret traffic agreement, an agreement always employed in its observance or its violation to "buy" or to "bear" the market. Furthermore, there were the rumor-mongering influences—the advance news of earnings, of coming dividends, of the suspension of them, of combinations or working agreements—in short, of everything that could be made, legitimately or otherwise, to affect quotations. The period to which all this was common has extended down to very recent times. It has passed, however. The railroad corporation is no longer a mere convenience for stock jobbers. It must now give an account of itself to the government. Its rates cannot be manipulated. It cannot mortgage itself at its pleasure; it cannot issue securities recklessly; it cannot manipulate dividends in the interest of speculators, within or without; it must make its business affairs public. Beyond all this, it is now more often than not under control of those who derive profit from its actual net earnings rather than from the manipulation of its securities. Industrial concerns and their securities, likewise, are farther removed than they have ever been before from the influence of speculation. Improved business morality and methods are discouraging to the speculative temperament.

There is undoubtedly ground for the complaint that the good times, reported to be felt everywhere else, have not reached the speculative centers. Among speculators, for this reason, the genuineness of existing prosperity is doubted. This is only another peculiar phase of a peculiar situation. The American people have not been accustomed to good times in a presidential year; neither have they been accustomed to good times unaccompanied by lively speculation in stocks. But the state of things, in both particulars, is a condition, not a theory. This is a presidential year and stock speculation is dull. But business prosperity is at hand. Verily, the old order changeth.

THE problem of straightening the Cuyahoga river is at present puzzling Cleveland, but that city has, in its ball team, a means of obtaining relief from all perplexities. Otherwise many Clevelanders would pass unpleasant hours trying to evolve a plan for straightening the Cuyahoga that would not interfere with its banks.

THERE has been loud and prolonged cheering for General Diaz in Mexico City recently. It may mean nothing to the deposed President, but it should mean a great deal to those at present in power. Diaz at least kept good order.

IT DOES not seem to impress very many that a little less than seven weeks now remain for the presidential campaign. Business people seem to be particularly unmindful of it.

Shrewd Window-Dressing

EARLY next week Boston will welcome representative business men from forty-four nations. With their wives and daughters the company of foreign visitors will number not less than a thousand persons. The object of the visit primarily is conference on international aspects of commerce, but secondarily it is to provide information respecting ways and means of making and marketing goods. Obviously both duty and policy make it incumbent upon the hosts of this conference to manage it so that visitors may have an opportunity to study the industries, warehouses and shops of this great manufacturing and merchandising section of the country of which Boston is the chief distributing center. Study of the official program of the conference will show that this sort of prevision and provision has been made. Assuming that, in addition to officially conducted tours, the delegates will explore for themselves the shopping streets of Boston, the local merchants are making ready elaborate special displays of products of New England's mills. "Seeing is believing." Therefore the visitors will be shown. Nor will the benefit stop there. Thousands of Bostonians, frequenting the shops during the coming week, may have their eyes opened to the variety, volume and value of the home output.

THIRTEEN million bushels of grain have been received in thirteen business days in Minneapolis. This, we are told by the despatches, shatters all records. Not the least pleasing thing about it is the fact that the railroads are satisfactorily moving the tremendous crop.

HE HAD to dodge the hatpin only yesterday; now the man who straphangs in a crowded car is likely to be tickled in the face by the Medici collar, tucked with sheer white lawn, piped with Copenhagen blue lawn and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

NO MATTER what questions may arise diplomatically over the management of the Panama canal, Great Britain is undertaking to make a magnificent showing at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

THERE is much force in the contention that a nation's capital city should be a model in its plan, administration and civic results. Necessity makes it a center to which influential citizens must go at intervals in efforts to procure legislation, modify administrative rulings, and await rulings of the judiciary. If such representatives of sectional and local interests find the capital to be not only a seat of political power, nationally considered, but also attractive from the esthetic standpoint, wholesome as a place of residence, and enjoying a maximum of service from urban officials for wages and salaries received, then the visits become educational, and what the visitors see at the heart of the nation they carry back to its extremities.

This being so, who can begin to estimate the influence upon provincial France of the emphasis placed by the nation on adornment of Paris? But there are limitations to this task when a capital city is venerable, congested and notable for its "submerged tenth." New ideals are with difficulty imposed on such aggregations of humanity and vested interests. The best conceivable chance is when a commonwealth like Australia starts a city de novo on a selected tract, chooses a city plan by international competition and provides that, so far as outward aspects of life go, there shall be rational order of development. Washington, with L'Enfant's plan, began with a fine scheme so far as topographical evolution was concerned; and it bids fair, under the more recently conceived plan of development by esthetic experts, to continue its growth as one of the most beautiful of capital cities. But only of late have other aspects of model city life been squarely faced by its residents, aspects that have to do with housing of the common people, elimination of slums, development of suburban residence sections and equity in taxation. Efforts to make the national capital a model city only reflect a rising demand within and without the District of Columbia. Americans want Washington to be beautiful and more besides.

Not without some significance is the growing sentiment within the city for a larger measure of home rule. It is possible to retain both federal control and federal assumption of a major part of expenditure, and at the same time to concede to the people freer use of ordinary rights of citizenship.

Forestry for the South

WITH acquisition by the United States government of the large and highly developed tract of forest land in North Carolina owned by Mr. Vanderbilt and commonly known as "Biltmore," the nation would come into possession of a property that might well become the model plant for the entire southern Appalachian region. The plan is now under consideration, and the owner is said to be willing to part with the tract, retaining as a residence the stately mansion with its immediate grounds. If this forest is taken over by Uncle Sam, he will find that it has been dealt with like the finest European models. Mr. Vanderbilt has used it for educational ends and if the federal forestry corps be given control it can do likewise.

We recently called attention to the broadly-conceived and far-reaching plans of the government in connection with the new White mountain reserves as a place where foresters for New England can be trained and where there may be experiments that will prove instructive to owners of timber in New Hampshire and adjoining territory. The Biltmore tract can be so utilized for the vastly larger and much less depleted region of the southern Appalachians. It already is in a state of preparedness for educational uses such as the northern tract can hardly acquire in several years.

ON THE whole, the press of the United States is drawing rational conclusions from the verdicts of writers who have recently investigated general conditions in the Canal Zone at Panama and published the results. One of the most commendatory of these verdicts is rendered by a contributor to the current number of *Everybody's Magazine*. It is to the effect that "in all the wide world the most orderly community" is that which has grown up along the narrow isthmian strip that has fallen under absolute control of the United States government. Here federal authority is represented and exercised by one man. He has introduced and maintained a most admirable system of administration. There are remarkably few violations of law; there is little demand for the exercise of judicial functions; offenders are brought promptly to account under the disciplinary rules of the commission; there are no idlers—even those on vacation must for the time being reside elsewhere—and, because of the economic system in vogue, there is no poverty.

The administration is a benevolent military despotism. This is another way of saying that it is paternal. It looks out for everything, even for the daily supplies of the people. It buys in tremendous lots and retails directly to the consumer, cutting off all commissions and all ordinary profits. With the almost unlimited facilities at its disposal and the almost unlimited power of putting its plans into execution, it can practise small economies on a large scale, thereby bringing living prices down to the very minimum.

Journalistic rationality in this connection is displayed most conspicuously in estimating the achievements of one-man government of the zone at its real worth. It is conceded freely and cheerfully that Colonel Goethals is giving the world a splendid demonstration of the good that would come to humanity through greater combination and concentration of energy and effort, but it is seen, on the other hand, that the application of the zone system to communities in general would, at present, to say the least, be impracticable. If practicable, it is seen to be extremely doubtful whether it would be advisable. The benefits that might accrue from a military despotism would too largely depend upon the character of the military despot. He might, as in the case of Colonel Goethals, be a benevolent despot in the highest sense; on the other hand, he might not be. In this age, too, the people would much rather rule and make some mistakes, than be ruled absolutely under any system.

But there is a point upon which there can be no serious division of sentiment in any democratic country. In the Canal Zone the results that admittedly make for efficient and good government and for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the mass, are achieved by an appointed representative of the military arm of the federal government. These results are as easily obtainable in a more popular

way. It is only necessary that the people themselves shall appoint representatives who shall serve them in a like capacity. Essential to this are cooperation and concentration. Communal organization anywhere can accomplish very nearly as much as military organization has accomplished in the Canal Zone. There will be the same resources relatively; there will be the same advantages in purchase and distribution; there will be the same opportunity for practising small economies in a large way. And through it all the people may retain every prerogative they prize, for they can maintain control over a benevolent despot of their own appointment and be beneficiaries of an uplifting rather than victims of a degrading paternalism.

WHENEVER masters of English style have endeavored to account for such felicity of form as they have attained, oftener than not it happens that the authorized version of the Bible is credited with much of the result. Upon it the masters were nourished in their youth; whether by compulsory or voluntary diet is a minor detail. In either case the traditional pedagogic method of memorization, now in disfavor, did its abiding work; and as a consequence the adult author came rightly to value and use what a rebellious youth may have underrated. This being so, it is a matter of regret to lovers of literature, not to mention friends of righteousness and truth, that examinations of school and college youth show such ignorance of Old and New Testament in the version that is "the greatest organic monument of both English genius and English speech."

Figures as to the number of different words in the authorized or King James version have just been made public by Prof. A. S. Cook of Yale University, one of the most fully and accurately informed students of the history of the translation and of its influence upon British and American ideals. George P. Marsh, in 1861, made a count and put the number at less than 6000. Excluding inflected forms of nouns, pronouns and verbs, Professor Cook makes the total 6568. Including these the total is 9884. Now the working vocabulary of the average man falls far short of this number of words. On the other hand, not a few contemporary authors must far exceed it; consider their realms of colloquial speech and technical terminology that the biblical narrative does not touch. Besides, there is the immense extension of both knowledge and of words in the physical sciences, about which the educated man of today must know something. Hence, as a matter of fact, during the past century dictionaries have waxed bulky, and words have multiplied at an astounding rate. Thus between the first and the latest editions of Webster's dictionary the word total mounted from 70,000 to 400,000, in part due of course to more inclusive editing but indicating the growth of the English tongue.

For essential literary or oratorical purposes or for converse between man and man, he would be richly equipped who knew the biblical vocabulary. For, as estimated by Professor Cook, it is not far from that mastered by Milton, though far short of Shakespeare's range, namely 25,000 words.

THE most observant and critical of visitors can hardly see more clearly than do Americans and Canadians themselves the need of better roads. The movement in both countries for good roads, the road-building enterprises under way and those projected, involving expenditures of many millions, furnish sufficient proof that a great defect in highway construction is recognized and will be remedied. States and counties and municipalities are building roads as fast as their revenues will permit; some of them have drawn upon the future for funds. Recently the United States government has committed itself to the encouragement of highway construction. Carefully compiled reports point to the fact that remarkable progress has been made in this respect in the neighboring English-speaking countries of North America. Automobile tours are being constantly extended; another decade should bring those sections that are now avoided within easy and pleasant access of the motor tourist.

The most interesting feature of Lord Montagu's observations on his recent visit to the United States, as these are presented in his publication, the *Car*, of London, Eng., is the view he takes of American and Canadian possibilities for touring. Nothing, as he sees it, stands in the way of those countries being visited by auto-tourists from all parts of the world, and in great numbers, save the poor, and sometimes wretched, state of their roads. The condition of the roads is interfering seriously with the development of the motor car. The vehicles have to be built heavily in the United States and Canada in order to stand the terrific wear and tear of travel. There must be greater strength to the American and Canadian machine than to the European in order that it may do the work required of it. "The influence of bad roads upon American automobile," says Lord Montagu, "is seen in the fact that the clearance between the ground and the lowest point of the chassis has to be greater than in Europe. . . . Even in the bigger cities the driver has to be always on the qui vive, for any street may be full of holes and gaping ruts." The best reply that can be made to this is that there is less ground for such criticism than there used to be, and that, as matters are going, there will soon be less ground for it than there is now.

But, assuming that the roads on this side shall soon be brought up to the standard of those on the other, then Lord Montagu can see that the attractions of touring will multiply many times over the number of automobiles now in use. They may run up to the millions. Improved highways will make lighter vehicles possible. The tendency is in that direction even now. Lighter vehicles will consume less material; they will be less wearing upon the tires. Altogether, they should be less expensive both as regards first cost and maintenance.

Good highways, in other words, will bring the automobile nearer to the average man. Therefore, the average man is even more concerned in highway improvement than the man who might, for purposes of discussion, be called exceptional.

FIFTY eminent European scholars who have been touring the country speak among them thirteen different languages, but doubtless they have found one entirely sufficient in their relations with the sleeping-car porter.

Automobiles by the Million